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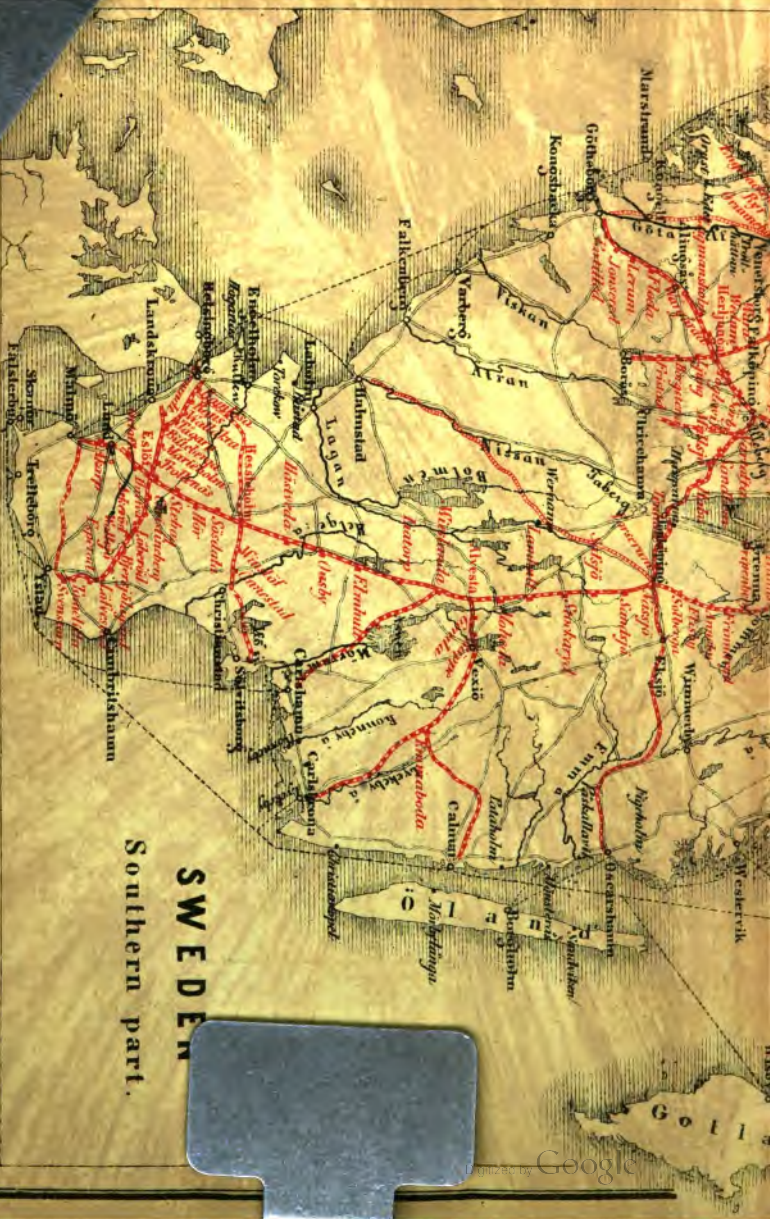
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WITH TOURS IN SWEDEN



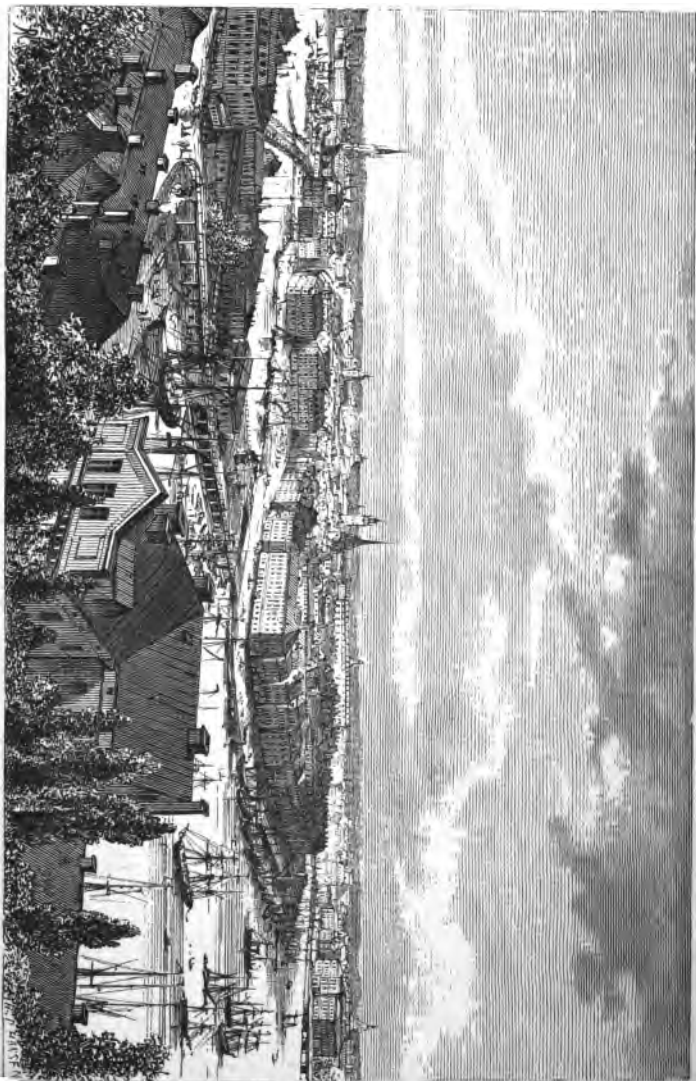
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THE TRAVELLER'S
ILLUSTRATED GUIDE FOR SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM,

AND

THE PRINCIPAL PLEASURE-ROUTES IN THE INTERIOR.

WITH 118 ILLUSTRATIONS AND MAPS.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES AND A SMALL VOCABULARY.

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1874-

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1875.

Swedish Coin table. (1 krona = 100 öre.)

Nominations.	English.			N. American Gold Coin.	
In Gold:	£	S.	D.	Dollar.	Cents.
20 kronor	1	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	55
10 "	—	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	78
In Silver:					
4 kronor	—	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	11
2 "	—	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 "	—	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	27 $\frac{3}{4}$
50 öre ($\frac{1}{2}$ kr.)	—	—	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	14
25 " ($\frac{1}{4}$ ")	—	—	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	7
10 " ($\frac{1}{10}$ ")	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
In Copper:					
5 öre	—	—	$\frac{2}{3}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 "	—	—	—	—	—
1 "	—	—	—	—	—
In Banknotes*):					
1 krona	—	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	27 $\frac{3}{4}$
5 kronor	—	5	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	39
10 "	—	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	78
50 "	2	15	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	13	90
100 "	5	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	75
500 "	27	15	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	138	75
1,000 "	55	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	277	50

Foreign Coin.

In Gold:		Kr.	öre.
Twenty dollars		72	—
Ten "		36	—
Five "		18	—
Sovereign		18	—
In Silver:			
50 cents		1	75
25 "		—	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
10 "		—	35
English shilling		—	90
6 pence		—	45
4 "		—	30

*) The paper currency, issued by the National Bank, as well as by the many Provincial Banks of Sweden, are all founded on gold coin, and exchanged everywhere, for gold at par.

Explanations to the Plan of Stockholm.

Academies: 1 Drawing & modelling
Fredsgatan 32, *G 6*.

— 2 Agricultural, Mästerns-
gatan 43, *F 6*.

— 4 Scientific, Drottningg. 94, *E 5*.

Hygienic Baths: Malmorg-
gatan 3, *F 6*.

Other Baths: 7 Gamla Norrbo 5, *G 6*

— 8 Swimming school, Riddarhol-
men 6, *G 6*.

— for ladies, Skeppsholmen, *G 8*.

Railway stations: 10 Centralsta-
tionen, *F 5*.

— 11 Norra stationen, *E 4*.

— 12 Södra " *K 7*.

Banks: 14 Riksbanken, Jernorget
55, *H 7*.

— 15 Skandinaviska, Storkyrko-
brinken 13, *G 6*.

— 16 Stockholms Enskilda, Lilla
Nygatan 27, *H 7*.

19 Orphan Asylum, Drottningga-
tan 73, *E 5*.

20 Mineral school, Drottningga-
tan 97, *D 4*.

21 Berns Salong, Berzelii park, *F 7*.

22 Library, State, Humlegården, *D 7*

Statues: 23 Berzelius, Berzelii
park, *F 7*.

— 24 Birger Jarl, Riddarholmen, *H 6*

— 25 Charles XII, the King's park,
F 7.

— 25 Charles XIII, the King's park,
F 7.

— 27 Charles XIV, Slussplan, *H 7*.

— 28 Gustaf Adolf, Gustaf Adolfs
torg, *F 6*.

— 29 Gustavus III, Skeppsbron, *G 7*.

— 30 Gustavus Vasa, Riddarhus-
torget, *G 6*.

31 Blanch's Café, Atelierbuilding
at the King's park, *F 6*.

31 Art-union, painters Atelierbuild.

Churches: 63 Adolf Fredriks, Hol-
landaregatan, *E 5*.

— 64 Blasieholms, Blasieholmstor-
get 3, *F 7*.

— 65 Catharine, Katrina Högborgs-
gata, *J 8*.

— 72 Catholic, N. Smedjeg. 24, *F 6*.

— 66 Clara, Clara vestra kyrkog., *F 5*

— 67 English, Rörstrandsg. 24, *E 4*.

— 68 Finnish, Slottsbacken, *G 7*.

— 69 French, St. Nygatan 5, *G 6*.

— 81 German, Svartmang. 12, *H 7*.

— 70 Jacob's, Jacob's torg, *F 7*.

— 76 Jewish, Warendorffsg., *F 7*.

— 71 Johannis, Johannisplan, *D 6*.

— 73 Kungsholms, Handverkare-
gatan, *G 4*.

— 74 Ladugårdslands, Ladugårds-
landstorg, *E 8*.

— 75 Marie, Hornsgatan 25, *J 7*.

— 80 Nicolai, Slottsbacken, *G 7*.

— 77 Riddarholm, Riddarholmen, *H 6*

— 78 Russian, Drottningg. 108, *D 4*.

— 79 Skeppsholm, Skeppsholmen, *G 8*

88 Customhouse, Skeppsbr. 38, *H 7*.

32 The Exchange, Stortorget, *G 7*.

83 Medical laboratory, Handver-
kargatan 3, *G 4*.

Hotels: 49 Germania, Gustaf Adolfs
torg 10, *F 6*.

— 52 Kung Karl, Malmorgagatan
10, *F 6*.

— 53 — Annex, Regeringsg. 13, *F 6*.

— 54 Rydberg, Gustaf Adolfs torg
16, *F 6*.

— 57 Suede, Drottningg. 45, *F 5*.

— 113 Grand Hotel, Blasieholms-
hamnen, *F 7*.

Military barracks: 59 The Life-
guard, Storgatan 37, *E 10*.

— 60 Cavalry, Storgatan 33, *E 9*.

— 61 Norwegian Regiment, Stor-
gatan 23, *E 8*.

— 62 Pontoniers, Handverkargatan
35, *G 4*.

83 Mosebacke, *J 8*.

85 National museum, Blasieholms-
hamnen, *G 8*.

87 Observatory Astron., Drott-
ninggatan 112, *D 4*.

89 Crownprins palace, Gustaf
Adolfs torg, *G 6*.

90 Post-office, L. Nygatan 6, *H 6*.

91 " " new, Nya Kungs-
holmsbrogatan 30, *G 6*.

94 Parliaments house, Riddarhol-
men 5, *H 6*.

Theatres: 102 Royal Lyric, Gustaf
Adolfs torg, *F 7*.

— 108 Royal Dramat., Lilla Träd-
gårdsgatan 6, *F 7*.

— 114 The New, Blasieholmshamnen,
F 8.

— 104 Mindre, Blasieholmshamnen
12, *F 7*.

— 105 Ladugårdsländ's, Ladugårds-
landstorg 3, *E 8*.

— 82 Södra, Mosebacke, *J 8*.

109 Telegraph Electr., Skeppsbron
2, *G 7*.

110 Waterworks, Götgatan 96 &
98, *M 9*.

Stockholm. It may be truly said that Stockholm, often called "the Venice of the north", stands unsurpassed among capitals for the beauty of its situation, and the varied loveliness of its surroundings.

On arriving at Stockholm either from the lake Mælar (the canal-line) or from the Baltic (by steamers from Russia or Germany), the stranger is agreeably surprised by the lovely panoramas, now presenting themselves to his view.

Before going into any details, a brief history of the foundation of the city and its founder will be of interest to the reader.

The oldest city privileges of Stockholm date back to the year 1255, when they were given by Birger Jarl at Upsala, who held executive power 1250—1266 during the minorities of his sons, Waldemar, Magnus and Birger.

Waldemar, who was elected King of Sweden on the death of his father in 1266, removed his court from Upsala to Stockholm in 1272, and was the first king who resided in Stockholm and made this city the capital of the country which it has been ever since.

At the death of Waldemar in 1275, Magnus his brother succeeded to the throne, and further enlarged and strengthened the fortifications of the city, which his father had begun.

At the northwest end of Munkholm, now Riddarholm, Birger Jarl built the first known fortification of this place, where a round tower can still be seen, of which at least the lower half remains.

Stockholm at that period consisted only of this tower, the Munkholm and of Agnesnæs, then a peninsula, now the central island.



Stockholm in the 16th century.

Both were at a later period encircled by high earth-works with many towers or bastions, thus enabling the inhabitants to defend themselves against the numerous pirates called Wikings, who, previous to this time, on their well manned war ships frequently entered here and ransacked the many rich towns and villages, with which the shores of lake Mælar were studded.



The fort Three-crowns or the Kernel.

Birger Jarl caused piles to be driven down into the river, thereby preventing ships from entering the lake; hence the origin of the city: Stock = pile, holm = islet.

But the piles thus driven down by Birger Jarl to prevent invasion, also put a stop to the trade of the inland towns, by preventing their vessels from coming out, and the merchants had therefore

to change their residence and remove their business to Stockholm, which in this way quickly increased in population, and was soon considered the most important tradingplace in the Baltic. Many foreigners settled here, especially Germans.

During the reign of *Gustavus* the 1:st * 1496 † 1560 (founder of the Wasa dynasty which for a period of 300 years (1521—1818) has reigned in Sweden) and his sons *Eric XIV*, *John III* and *Charles IX* the population of the city was considerable. It contained also some fine buildings and many churches, and was strongly fortified.

The fort "Kärnan" is often mentioned in the history of these bygone days, and it was here the heroic Christina Gyllenstjerna in 1523 with a small garrison for several months defended the city against the besieging Danish King Christian II, until finally relieved by Gustavus Wasa.

Wars, conflagrations and civilisation have entirely remodelled the city, so that no part of it now remains as it was in the days of Gustavus Wasa, but as it would be too tedious step by step to follow up the improvements of the city during the different centuries, we will now introduce the visitor to Stockholm, as it now is.

On approaching the city by steamer from lake Mælar, we find on the right the lofty spire of *St. Catharine's Church*, towering high above the houses on the hilly southern suburb, (the highest point in Stockholm), and a little nearer, the tower of *St. Mary's Church*.

On our left we see, on the island of Kungsholm where most of the numerous factories of Stockholm are situated, *the Church of Ulrika Eleonora* and in front of us *Riddarholm's Church* with its perforated cast-iron spire 300 feet high, further on *the Storkyrkan* or *St. Nicolai Church*, nearest the *Royal palace* and, the *German Church* with a coppercovered spire, and many other churches in the distance.

At the landing places of the steamers as well as at the Railway-station you will find Omnibusses from the first class Hotels, and their men are easily recognized, by the name print-



Stockholm from lake Mælar.

ed on their caps. Should you however not find any of these, you will always find Droskas ready to take yourself and luggage to whichever Hotel you name to the driver, but do not listen to his recommendation of any second class Hotel. No previous agreement about his fare is needed, as prices are fixed.

Should you however prefer walking, porters are always at the stations, but as two men charge you the same as a Droska fare, you can take your choice.

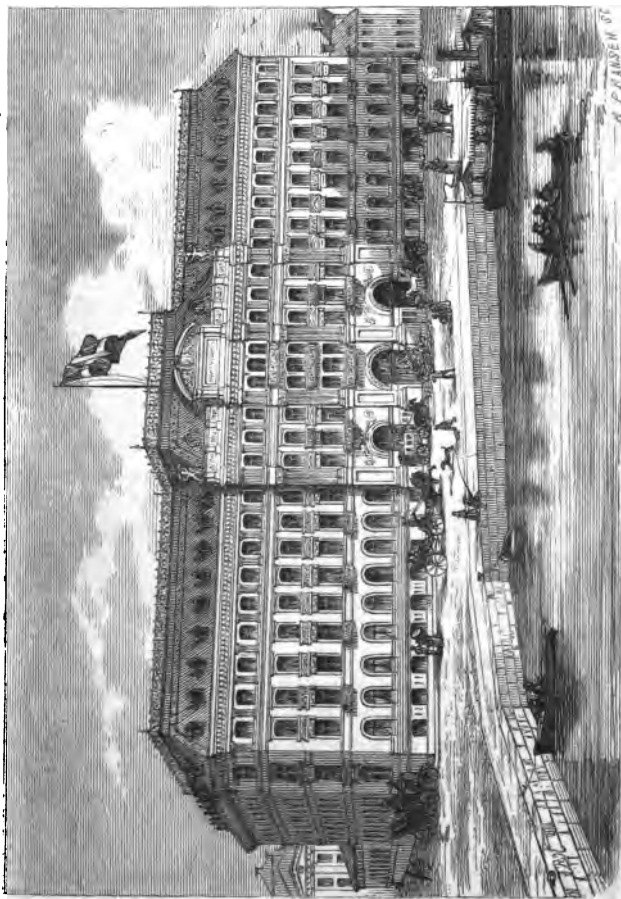
Droskas and porters are conspicuously numbered. Remember their numbers, in case you should lose a parcel.

Hotels:

Grand Hotel (R. Cadier, proprietor). Situated in front of the steamboat-landing place at Blasieholm, across the river, opposite the eastern facade of the Royal palace, and near the national Museum. It is a magnificent five story building. The front rooms command a fine view of the grand harbour and its extensive shipping, and from the balcony on the top of the house you have an excellent view of the entire city and surroundings. As to elegance and comfort this house is second to none, and has about 300 rooms for the accomodation af travellers. Splendid dining-rooms and elegant public drawingrooms. Reading-rooms with Swedish and foreign newspapers. Breakfast-rooms and café. Bath-rooms with hot and cold water. Barber-shop and Hairdressing saloon. Smoking-rooms, Billiard-room and Telegraph-office. Livery-stables and Laundry. Steam lifts. The omnibusses of the Hotel convey passengers to and from the Railway stations and the landing places of the steamers. Carriages at all hours. Refreshment-rooms open until midnight. Attendants civil and punctual, who understand the principal foreign languages. Meals served either at Table d'hôte or à la carte, as well as in your own apartments. Excellent wines. All foreign money taken at par, and all necessary information given in the Office of the Hotel and by the Portier.

Hotel Rydberg (R. Cadier. Lessee); situated in Gustaf Adolfs Torg, in front of Norrbro (the North bridge) and the northern facade of the Royal palace

at the commencement of the northern suburb, covers almost an entire block and has about 150 rooms for the accomodation of travellers. This hotel has elegant dining-rooms and provides excellent dinners. A splendid Café and reading-rooms with Swedish and



Grand Hotel.

foreign newspapers. The waiters speak several languages. Omnibus in attendance. Is under the same management as the Grand hotel, and in every way equal to it.

Hotel Kung Carl (Ed. Josephson, proprietor). Central situation, a short distance from Hotel Rydberg at the corner of Brunkebergstorg and not far from the central Railway station. Has 120 well furnished rooms. Good restaurant open till 12 p. m. Comfortable and elegant café with Swedish and foreign newspapers. A good billiard-table. English and other languages spoken in the hotel. Private omnibus conveys passengers to and from the Railway station and the steamers.

As these three are the only Hotels in Stockholm of the first class, and as the number of Visitors in the summer months is very great, we would advise the traveller as soon as convenient to send a Telegraphic message for lodging, stating the number of rooms or beds wanted and the expected time of arrival*).

This plan is always advisable, for if the Hotel should be full, the proprietors will always arrange for rooms for you in their neighbourhood.

Hotel Germania. At Gustaf Adolfs Torg N:os 10 and 12. Commands a beautiful prospect as being situated in front of the Royal palace and Norrbro. Has about 60 Bedrooms and a Restaurant and Café on the first floor from which windows you enjoy an excellent view of the busy city. Although a second rate Hotel the accomodation is nevertheless in good style; Swedish and some foreign newspapers are kept. Charges moderate.

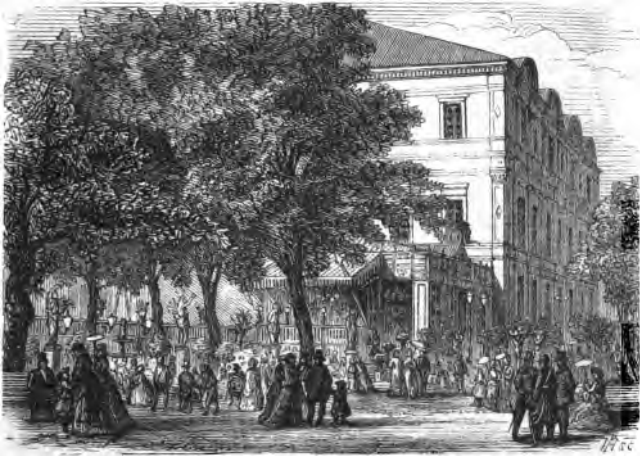
Hotel Kung Karls annex. Regeringsgatan n:o 13, not far from Gustaf Adolfs Torg is a good second class Hotel, has from 30 to 40 rooms.

Hotel Suède in Drottninggatan 43 in the proximity of the central Railway station is also a good second class Hotel, and has about 30 well furnished rooms.

*) A single telegram of 20 words is throughout Sweden 15 pence = 1 krona Swedish.

Neither of these two Hotels have Restaurants, but Coffee in the morning and Tea in the evening with steaks or cold meat can always be had at a short notice, and served in your room. English and German is understood. Charges moderate.

Besides these above mentioned first and second class Hotels, there are a great number of lodging-houses or Hotels of 2:d and 3:rd rate, but as the attendants do not understand anything of foreign languages, and other accomodations are rather inferior,



Blanch's Café (pag. 13).

they cannot very well be recommended to the foreign traveller, and are consequently omitted here.

Restaurants:

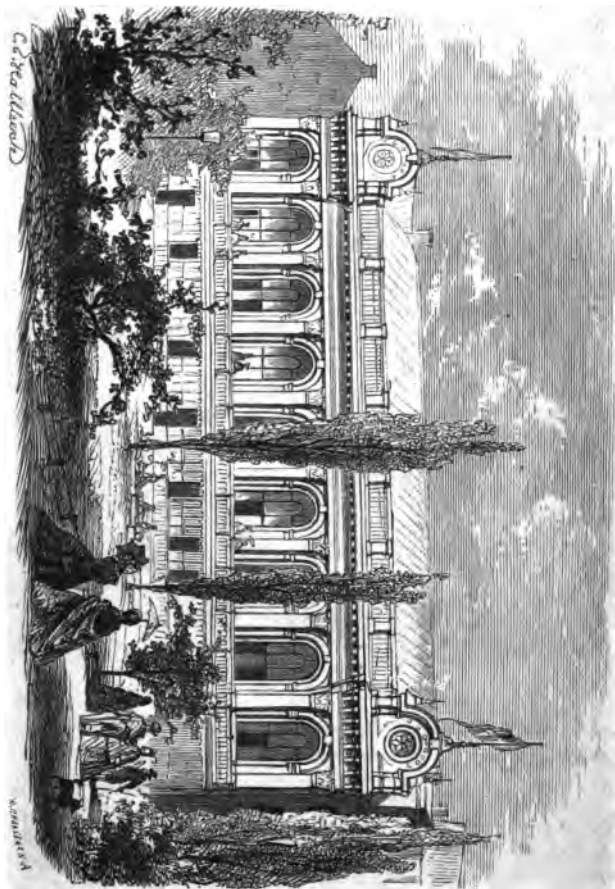
In addition to the excellent and highly recommended "Cuisines" of *Hotel Rydberg*, *Grand Hotel*, *Hotel Kung Carl* and *Hotel Germania*, good meals with or without wine, can be had at

Opera-källarn in the Royal Opera house.

Hamburger Börs near St James Church.

Hotel du Nord, adjoining the Royal Dramat. Theatre.
Hotel Phoenix in Drottninggatan 71.

Berns Salong.



Restaurant du Theatre at Mose-hill (Mosebacke)
 and many others, together with many good inns in the

neighbourhood of Stockholm, to which we will refer under the heading promenades.

Obs. The foreign traveller is recommended to ask, at least once during his visit, for the peculiar style of supper called "Sexa" (served after 6 o'el. at night); it consists of numerous small dishes, containing for the most part eatables not to be found out of Scandinavia.

Cafés:

Blanch's Café. Situated in the "Kungsträdgård" or Carl XIII:s Square, the handsomest public Square within Stockholm. Here on comfortable sofas and garden chairs under the shade of the "rugged elms" you sip your coffee or enjoy a glass of wine, lemonade or ice, while a splendid orchestra treats you to a favorite overture, or a national melody. The band commences at 4 and plays the whole evening. Café open all day. Swedish and foreign newspapers on file.



Berzelius.

Berns Saloon. In Berzelii park a little to the eastward of Carl XIII:s Square are also free concerts every afternoon, by an excellent orchestra of more than 20 persons. In rainy weather the orchestra will play in the saloon, where it is stationed all through the winter

performing every night, but otherwise and usually during the entire summer season, in the pavilion in the park. This place has the finest and best concert-saloon, as yet, in Stockholm with a fine gallery, and small rooms attached, where private parties can be served with lunch and refreshments. In the centre of the garden stands the statue of the great chemist Jacob Berzelius, modelled by Qvarnström and erected 1858. Shaded seats are amply provided for everywhere in the park.



Strömparterren.

Strömparterren. Under Norrbro, the most charming little spot, embraced by the two branches of the North river, thus forming the "Holy-ghost" island (Helgeandsholm). A good brassband plays here during the summer evenings, principally national melodies. Good breakfasts and lunch *à la fourchette* are served here every morning from 8 to 12. As a peculiarity to this place we will mention the grey sparrow (*Fringilla domestica*) who, if permitted, will

gladly partake of your meal, either on your table or picking up from the ground the crumbs that may happen to fall. Swedish and foreign newspapers are kept on file. Small steamers leave here every 5 minutes for the "Deerpark", from early morn until midnight.

The above named Cafés are the principal ones in Stockholm, where people "do most congregate" on a fine summer evening for recreation and amusement, and are at sun-down splendidly illuminated with myriads of gas-jets, interspersed now and then with a "Roman Candle". These places are thronged till midnight, with company. The city is, in addition to this, pretty well studded with silent cafés, all over the town, which are easily found.

Cafés pour les dames, where coffee, tea, chocolate, ices, lemonade, candies and cakes in all varieties are served, are found under the Opera house opposite St. James's Church, at Drottninggatan n:o 5, 25, 50 and 57, at n:os 14 & 41 Regeringsgatan, 9 Storkyrkobrinken etc.

Banks: *The Riksbank or National-Bank of Sweden*, Jerntorget.

Stockholms enskilda bank, Lilla Nygatan 27.

Stockholms handelsbank, Kornhamnstorg 4.

Skandinaviska Kredit-aktiebolaget, Storkyrkobr. 13.

Göteborgs Handelskompani-aktie-bank, Jacobs torg 1.

Guilletmot & Weylandt, Bankers, Stortorget 1.

C. G. Cervin, Bankers, Malm Morgsgatan 6.

and others buy and sell Gold coin, Bills of Exchange and circular notes from and to all places in Europe and other parts af the globe.

Foreign Coin & Banknotes bought and sold, by *Delmonte* in the royal Opera house, opposite St. James's Church, by *Lindholm* in the merchants Bazaar on the Norrbro, at *Hammer's* Fredsgatan 5, and at most of the Bankers.

Post-Offices: Lilla Nygatan 6 and Rödbodtorget 30 (near the central Railway station). Mails to and from the continent, twice a day, morning and eve-

ning. In the first class Hotels, and at the street-corners are letter boxes, for the reception of letters only. The boxes are emptied several times a day, the last time one hour before the Mail-train leaves.

Electric Telegraph. *Head Office:* Skeppsbron 2, open day and night. *Receiving Offices:* at *Grand Hotel*, Blasieholmen and Brunkebergstorg 2 (on the north), Handtverkargatan 18 (on Kungsholmen), Riddargatan 28 (on Ladugårdslandet) and at Stadshuset at Södermalmstorg (south). All these offices are closed at night.

Livery Stables. Stockholm is rightly praised for the fine "turn-outs" it possesses, and they can with pride be compared with any of their confrères, in any city in Europe. It is best to give your order to the portier of the Hotel, half an hour at least before a carriage is wanted. Charges, regulated by the city government, are not oppressive.

Droska-fares. For a single drive any distance within the city*) for 1 or 2 persons, 1 krona; for 3 or 4 persons, 1 kr. 25 öre; *by the hour:* for 1 or 2 persons, 1:25; for 3 or 4 persons, 1: 50; outside of town or after 11 o'cl. at night the rate is 50 % higher.

For smaller parcels, taken in the Droska, nothing is paid, but for luggage, such as trunks etc., the coachman has a right to ask from 25 to 50 öre according to bulk. (For nearer specification, see "åkarta", always to be found in the cab.)

Street-cars. Are not as yet established, but a ride in the old style omnibusses can be had for a fare of a few öre.

Baths. Between "Hotel Rydberg" and "Kung Carl", at Malm Morgsgatan 3, is situated the "*Stockholm-Medical-Bath-Institution*", where every kind of bath, at any time of the day, can be had all the year round, such as: Vapour-baths, Russian and Turkish baths, Sitz-, Shower-, Medicated- and Swimming-baths, as

*) Single drive means: without stoppages.

well as electricity. Splendid accomodation for Ladies as well as for Gentlemen. The institution stands under supervision of skilful Medical Men. — Commodious *swimmingschools* for Gentlemen as well as for Ladies are to be found during the summer, at various places (ask the portier of your hotel for the nearest one).



The English Church (pag. 18).

English Embassy: Hon: *E. M. Erskine* Esq., Ambassador; residence, Fredsgatan 22, near Hotel Rydberg; *G. F. Goult* Esq., 1:st secr. and *H. N. Dering* Esq., 2:d secr. of Legation.

English Consulate: *William Francis Segrave*, Consul; *J. Embl. Samson* Esq., vice Consul; *G. F. Ap-George*, Secretary; Office, 24 Skeppsbron, open from 10 to 5.

United States of America Embassy: *General C. C. Andrews*, Minister-Resident. Resides at 13 Stora Humlegårdsgatan.

U. S. Consulate: *N. A. Elfvig*, U. S. Consul. Office, 13 Drottninggatan, 2 fl., open from 10 to 3.

Russian Embassy: Count *N. von Giers Sr.*, Minister plenip.; Count *P. von Dunten*, 1:st secr. and Count *N. von Giers Jr.*, 2:d secr. of Legation; *Office*, 2 Arsenalsgatan. — Passport to enter Russia still obligatory.

English Church (Episcopalian) at 24 Rörstrands-gatan, near the top of Drottninggatan, is a handsome structure of sandstone in modern Anglo-Gothic style built in 1866. Stands somewhat elevated above the street and is on three sides surrounded by lofty buildings.

Divine service every Sunday at 11 o'cl. a. m. and 6 o'cl. p. m.

Theatres: *Royal Opera House*, Gustaf Adolfs torg (closed from 15:th of June to 1:st of September): Operas 4 times a week and every Sunday.

Royal Dramatic Theatre, 4 Lilla Trädgårdsgatan (closed as above): Dramas, Shakespearian and Historical pieces (play-days as above).

The New Theatre at Blasieholmen, National Dramas and Operettas.

Mindre Theatern next to Grand Hotel, Vaudevilles and Operettas.

The Djurgårds Theatre in the Deerpark (or Djurgården), *the Alhambra*, *the Södra Theatre* at Mose-Hill (Mosebacke), *the Ladugårdsland Theatre* etc., are all migratory.

A good Circus troop at the Manège in the Deer-park (in the rear of Hasselbacken) generally performs in summer, and till as late in the autumn, as the season permits.

The city of Stockholm

is divided by water into the following parts:

1:o) *The city proper* or the centre Island together with Riddarholm being the oldest parts of Stockholm, entirely enclosed by water, and surrounded by a splendid granite quay, and fine shipping. It is connected with the

2:o) *Southern Suburb* by means of two bridges stretched over the new and old sluices at the southern end, forming between themselves the *Karl Johan's square*, decorated with a beautiful equestrian statue of Charles XIV, the founder of the present Royal dynasty of Sweden. The statue (modelled by Fogelberg) was erected in 1854 by his son and successor to the throne Oscar the 1:st.

3:o) *Northern Suburb*. Separated from the city by North river, the only free outlet of the lake Mælar. In front of the northern facade of the Royal palace, a huge granite bridge, built by Tessin, is spanned to Helgeandsholm and from there continued to Gustaf Adolfs square, upon which stands the equestrian statue of Gustavus II Adolphus. This statue, cast in Stockholm after a model by l'Archevesqve, was unveiled the 6:th of November 1796, on the 164:th anniversary of the death of this great hero. On the pedestal are medallions of his generals Wrangel, Thorstenson, Baner and Königsmark.

4:o) *Kungsholmen* to the west from here.

5:o) *Ladugårdslandet* to the east.

6:o) The islands *Skeppsholm* and *Castelholm*, naval stations for a part of the Coastfleet, and

7:o) *Djurgården* (the Deerpark), part of which is within the city limits.

The Royal palace. Through its prominent position on the highest point of the city within the

bridges, and its massive architecture, the aspect of the *palace* from whatever side, near or far, is truly grand. Size of building 392 feet by 418, of quadrangular shape with extended wings of lesser height, at each corner 165 by 51 feet, except the south-western wing which is of smaller dimensions on account of the proximity of the St Nicholas church.

To hide this deformity, two semicircular wings have here been constructed forming between themselves an outer Court-yard, where a *Corps de Garde* of infantry with a few mounted guns are stationed.

On this side of the main-building among other ornaments are *nine* medallions in bronze on the upper wall, representing Kings of Sweden, Gustavus Wasa and his successors.

Here in the Western portico is the main entrance to the *Kings apartments* on the first and the state apartments on the 2:d floor. We will return hither after having described the other entrances to the palace.

In front of Norrbro, the *Northern* entrance of the palace is reached by a zigzag incline, the *Lejonbacken* (the hill of Lions) so named from the two large bronze lions, placed east and west of the entrance. The same lions also stood guard in front of the old castle during the time of Gustavus Wasa (see Sketch Fort "Kernel" pag. 5). The *Lejonbacken* was not finished till 1830. Over the portico, the *Rikswapen* (the *armorial bearings of the Realm*) with the 3 Crowns is placed supported by Fame.

Descending the *Lejonbacken*, we turn round the North-Eastern wing, and are now in front of the Eastern facade overlooking the harbour.

Here by a double granite staircase, through the Royal garden (*Logården*), is the Eastern entrance, not open to the public, but exclusively used by the Royal Family and their attendants. Has a fine fountain with springwater, built by Charles XV.

At the end of both wings here the visitor will notice some immensely large hanging granite-boulders, which are of curious workmanship, and can, by means of hidden water pipes, at any time be converted into cataracts "in petti".

On passing round the South-Eastern wing of the palace, a long incline called palace-hill or Slottsbacken brings us to the Southern portico, ornamented with 4 columns surmounted by war-emblems and antique coats of arms in bronze.

At the entrance, to the left, by a double staircase of Swedish marble, is the *Throne-room* 145 by 53 feet and running up the entire height of the building.

The two colossal marble statues in front of the entrance represent Gustavus Adolphus and Charles the XIV, by Byström, and the allegorical groups and figures, with which the Hall is profusely ornamented, are carved by Sergel and l'Archevesque.

On festive occasions the *Throne* of solid silver which was presented to *queen Christina* by Magnus Gabriel de la Gardie, is placed here.

In the Southern portico to the right, ascending by an exactly similar staircase as the one leading to the throne room, the *Royal Chapel* is reached.

The painted ceiling is by Taravel, Pasch and Ehrenstrahl, and the altarpiece, begun by l'Archevesque and finished by *Sergel*, is a beautiful work representing *Gethsemane*. The richly sculptured pulpit is supported on figures emblematic of the four Evangelists.

Divine service is held here, as in all other churches, every Sunday at 11 a. m. Seats free.

Crossing the inner court-yard, (an open rectangular square, 262 by 300 feet) to the left, we again enter the Western portico, where in front of the grand staircase we find a Cæsarian statue in Marble of Charles XI.

Ascending to the first floor by the highly ornamented staircase, amongst pillars and niches holding

marble statues, porphory urns and vases, bronze-figures with gas-lamps etc.; we enter to the left

The King's private apartments. The first room we come to, after passing the antechamber, is the *Billiard room*, hung with costly antique french gobelin. The framed pictures here are also in goblin, being copies of paintings from old masters. Stuccoed ceiling, rich lustres and candelabres.

To the left is a cosy little room, arranged by Charles XV as an herbarium, with many "Objets de vertu".

The next is the large corner room, called the *Hall of pillars* from the 16 columns it contains; the room is richly furnished, everything being in white and gold, and its walls of plate glass give to it an endless appearance. The ceiling by Ehrenstrahl represents scenes from Mythology; on the mantel-piece among other ornaments is seen a pair of large agate Vases from Ural.

Next we enter the *Victoria Hall* decorated with purple and gold, the walls hung with costly purple silk velvet, richly embroidered with gold. Ceiling in white stucco, richly covered with gilt crowns. The great plate glass mirror, the largest in Sweden, was a wedding present from Napoleon III to Charles XV. Two large tables of Roman Mosaic were presented to Charles XIV by Nicolaus 1:st, Emperor of Russia. Three sideboards with exquisite incrustation belonged formerly to Marie Antoinette. On the centre mantel-piece stands an antique Moorish silver-gilt Clock with movable figures. Large lustres and costly urns and vases. This and the adjoining *Audience Cabinet*, not less richly ornamented, are conjointly used as reception rooms for sojourning foreign potentates. Ceiling by Ehrenstrahl and door-paintings by Pasch. Marble figures at the corners by Swedish masters. Two large oil paintings of Charles the XIV and XV.

Towards the inner court-yard is the King's *studio* and *bedroom*, filled with collections of family portraits,

statuettes, books etc. In a glass case is seen the plate used by Charles the XIV in his campaigns.

The following two rooms are for the King's chamberlain and adjutants on duty, and in returning to where we entered, we pass the *smoking-rooms* which join the before described Billiard-room.

The visitors are always expected to give a gratuity to the *waktmästare* or *doorkeeper*, which is generally one Krona each person, but when large parties club together, might be considerably reduced.

On the opposite side of the vestibule we find the *Chapter-rooms* of the different Swedish Royal orders.

Passing through the ante-chamber, the first room we enter is the Hall of the *Wasa-order*, with decorations in green and gold; next that of the *Order of the North-Star*, decorations in red and black; after this the Hall of the *Order of the Sword*, with decorations in blue and gold, and lastly the Hall of the *Order of Seraphim*, in white and gold. Here the *King* also holds two weekly sessions together with his counsellors of state.

From here is an inner way to the Throne-room which is always kept closed, except on state-occasions, but will be opened by the doorkeeper, if requested. In a closet near-by stands queen Christina's silver-throne of exquisite workmanship.

Returning we ascend to the second floor by the before mentioned grand staircase, and notice the perspective wall paintings and medallion paintings of ancient Kings from the 11th to the 14th century, among which we find that of Birger Jarl, the founder of the old royal castle in 1256, which was afterwards much enlarged and fortified by his successors, especially during the reigns of the *Stures* and *Wasas*, but finally entirely consumed by fire in 1697. The new palace stands partly on the foundation of the old castle, and the northern facade, begun in 1693, was nearly completed previous to the conflagration, and partly saved.

Thetis, Pluto and Proserpine). A marble bust of *Prince Gustaf*, a deceased brother to the King, is by Byström.

The Green Saloon. Here the oldest gobelin tapestries are found, and said to be of immense value. The ceiling, painted in 1735 by Taraval and Delaviez, represents the 4 winds from the different quarters of the globe. At the cornices are the 4 elements: *Mercury*, the air, *Vesta*, the Earth, *Thetis*, water and *Jupiter*, fire. Paintings over the door panels, by Delaviez.

The white saloon, 118 feet by 38. This room is the largest in the palace and from its decoration in white and gold generally called the *white sea*. It is only used for balls or other grand festive occasions. Ceiling, painted by *Ferretti* and *Dominico* in 1738, is an Olympiad. All wood-work here is sculptured by french artists, and the walls dressed in carrara marble and stucco. — Splendidly illuminated with its 15 large crystal lustres, this saloon produces a magnificent effect.

(The view of the city from the windows is beautiful.)

Returning we pass the small-rooms towards the court-yard, and first enter the *blue cabinet*, with large portraits of *Gustavus Vasa*, *Gustavus II Adolph* and *Charles XI*.

The Red Cabinet richly decorated in red silk. Marble busts and paintings.

Charles XIV's bed-room. This room is left in the same condition as it was at the time of his death on the 8th of march 1844. The clock on the mantle piece indicating the hour and minute when he breathed his last. The walls, covered with green silk, are hung everywhere with sketches of his many battles, together with a great number of family portraits. His writing table and the side tables are filled with books, maps and papers and many precious trinkets. The visitor should not forget to examine his collection of walking sticks. On the bed lies an overcoat, of the Swedish blue uniform, the first, only and last one he ever had made and which he wore during the campaigns of 1813—14. The same coat was afterwards for 30 years

his inseparable bedcover. — This room is intended to be kept intact for all future time.

The Yellow cabinet. Walls and furniture covered in yellow silk; has amongst other ornaments a portrait of Oscar the 1st painted in 1815, as well as a marine painting, "the engagement at Hogland", remarkable only as representing the last actual naval battle fought by the Swedish fleet.

Passing through the *White cabinet*, with a bust in marble of Gustavus Adolphus, we come again to the court-room from where we started, and returning through the guard-rooms, we enter on the opposite side of the vestibule, the

Royal Guest-rooms, which are always kept in readiness for the reception of royal visitors. The czar and czarewitz of Russia, king and crown prince of Denmark, crown prince of Prussia, prince Napoleon, prince of Wales and many other foreign potentates have here been entertained.

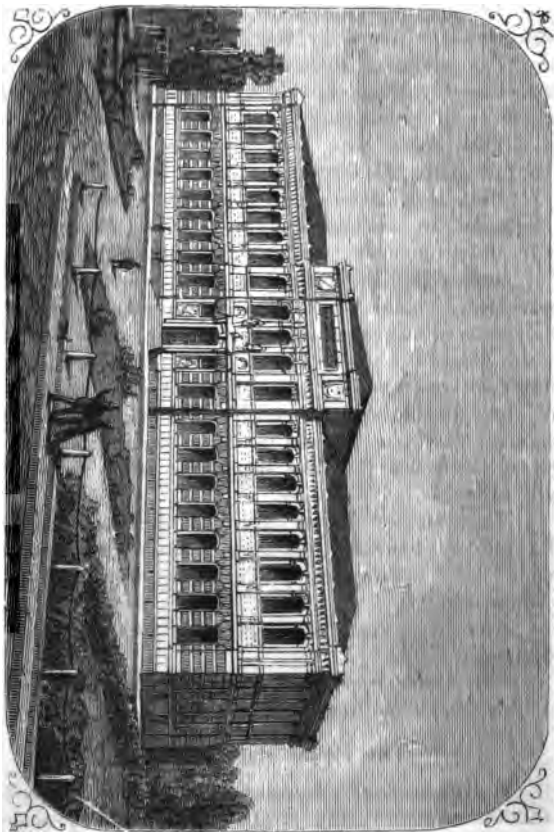
That they are elegantly furnished need not be stated; three of the rooms are covered with gobelin tapestry, and the walls in the others are hung with old portraits and paintings. A large one (life size) of Louis XVI in his royal attire, and another representing the coronation of Charles the XIV in St. Nicolai church in Stockholm 1818, with many hundred portraits of distinguished persons taking part in the ceremony (including the artist himself).

Having thus inspected everything of value on this side of the palace, we descend the stairs, and direct our steps across the inner court-yard and enter the eastern portico, where to the right stands a colossal statue in plaster by Sergel, representing *Axel Oxenstjerna* relating to History the exploits of *Gustavus Adolphus*.

This group was intended to be cast in bronze, and then placed on the lower pedestal of the King's statue at Gustaf Adolf's square, but the design has not yet been carried out.

Amongst the curiosities in the collection is a latin manuscript of the Gospels, named "Codex Aureus", as being written in gilt Gothic characters upon alter-

The new Royal Library building at Humlegården.



nate white and lilac parchments. From an inscription in it in old Anglo-Saxon, the work is believed to be about 1,200 years old, and belonged formerly to Canterbury cathedral, but was in the last century

bought in Italy by *Gustavus the third*, and by him presented to the Library.

Another antique work is a manuscript-copy of the Bible, written on 300 asses' hides; it was "found" in a convent in Prague, when that city was taken by the Swedes in the thirty-years' war. This manuscript is supposed to have been written by the monks



Storkyrkan (pag. 34).

of the Benedictine order in Prague, who have worked at it from the 9th to the 13th century, being a labour of 500 years, but beside it contains also the Bohemian chronicles from that time, as well as other works. A latin bible printed in Leyden 1521 has numerous commentaries and remarks on its leaves, written by *Martin Luther* himself. The oldest book here, printed

by moveable types, is a *Cicero de Officiis* by Faust and Schoefer 1461.

Storkyrkan (*St. Nicolai church*) built by Birger Jarl in 1264, but remodelled, and its present tower (190 feet high) erected, in 1736—43. The construc-



Interior of Storkyrkan.

tion externally now presents a rather Italian style, while the inner is kept unchanged in old Gothic.

A huge marble slab with a latin inscription on the eastern side of the church, facing the Obelisk, gives the history of the church.

The altarpiece in wood, ivory and silver is a masterpiece of sculpture.

The *pulpit*, the *Royal pew*, the Salvius's monument and others, are also fine specimens of sculpture. Several monumental tombs. The grand Organ is one of the finest in Sweden. Two large oil paintings by Ehrenstrahl "Christ taken down from the Cross", and "The last Judgment" are seen in the side-aisles each side of the altar, and are much admired. The church is rich in antique and curious objects in silver. The *Helmet* and *Spurs* of St. Olaf of Norway, taken from his shrine in the cathedral at Dronthiem by Eric XIV are found here. In the consistorial library are many antique works of great interest, reminiscences from the thirty-years' war.

The coronation of the Swedish sovereigns, which formerly used to take place in the Upsala cathedral, is now celebrated here.

The opening and closing of the *Diet* 15th Jan. and 15th May annually take place here with grand and imposing ceremonies.

Adjoining the church to the South (at Stortorget), is the *Börs* (*the Exchange*) with large halls, for the use of the business community. In the inner small rooms are found Swedish and foreign commercial Journals, and on the upper floor large assembly rooms for festive occasions.

In front of the eastern facade of Storkyrkan stands an Obelisk, 100 feet high, in memory of the wars with Russia in 1788—90. It is the only place where the name of the exiled king Gustavus Adolphus the 4th is seen in public.

Opposite the southern entrance to the Royal palace is the governor's palace, "the house that Tessin built" for himself; it is well worth a visit.

Below the hill near the water's edge stands the statue of *Gustavus the III* by *Sergel* considered to be the masterpiece of this very productive artist.

We now pass on to the highly interesting **Riddarholms church** on the island of Riddarholm, which has become the Royal Mausoleum or the "Westminster-



Riddarholms Church.

Abbey" of Stockholm, particularly since 1807, when divine services ceased to be held here.

It was originally built by *Magnus*, son of Birger Jarl, as a convent church, but fires and reconstruc-

tions, at various periods, as well as the many sepulchral chapels surrounding it, have much altered its original Gothic style, and not least, the new spire 300 feet high of cast-iron-tracery erected in 1835, when the old one was struck by lightning and burnt down. The chime of 3 Bells is only heard at Royal funerals, or at the death of any *Knight of the Royal-order of Seraphim*. The organ and the altarpiece are however retained. The entire floor of the church is covered with grave-stones and numerous are the names of the Heroes and historical persons, whose mortal remains here "rest in peace" together.

To the right of the altar in the Gustavian-choir, built in 1633, stands a *sarcophagus* of green Italian marble, wherein repose the mortal remains of the chivalrous and heroic champion of the Lutheran protestants, the great Gustavus Adolphus, who died, sword in hand, on the battlefield of Lützen on the 6th of november 1632.

On a marble slab in the choir the following latin inscription is engraved:

In augustiis intravit (he braved dangers).

Pietatem amavit (loved piety).

Hostes prostravit (overcame his enemies).

Regnum dilatavit (enlarged his dominions).

Suecos exaltavit (exalted his nation).

Oppressos liberavit (liberated the oppressed).

Moriens triumphavit (and triumphed in death).

The sarcophagus, originally ordered from Italy by Gustaf III for his father Adolf Fredrik, did not arrive in Sweden until the third decennium of this century when it was paid for by Charles XIV (Bernadotte), who in 1832 placed in it the coffin and body of the great Gustavus Adolphus.

In the same choir rest Adolphus Fredrik † 1771, Gustavus III † 1792, Charles XIII † 1818 with their queens and children, together with many other Royal personages.

Adjoining is the sepulchral choir of the present Royal dynasty in Sweden, that of *Bernadotte*, built 1850 in renaissance by Scholander, where in a *sarcophagus* of beautiful Swedish porphyry of great value (a copy from Agrippa's in Rome) rest the remains of Charles



Birger Jarl (pag. 40).

XIV † 1844, and in the vault below those of his queen Desideria, his only son and successor Oscar I † 1859 with his sons Gustavus and August and lately his eldest son and successor to the throne Charles XV † 1872, his queen Louise and their infant son Charles.

Nearest to the altar, on the left, is the Carolin-chapel, built 1686 by Tessin. Here rest Charles X † 1660, Charles XI † 1697, Charles XII † 1718, Fredrik I † 1771, together with their respective queens, children and relatives. (*Charles the*

XII was unmarried.) His sarcophagus of white marble on a green pedestal, is covered with a brass-gilt lion's skin, marked *Carolus XII*, and surmounted by crown, sceptre and sword.

On the same side are two more chapels, belonging to the illustrious families of *Torstenson* and *Banér*, where both these famous generals from the thirty-years' war are buried, together with their relatives, some of them more than 300 years ago.

On the walls of the choir are hung the shields of the deceased Knights of the Royal order of Seraphim, amongst which is seen that of Napoleon III.



Houses of Parliament (pag. 40).

The church contains furthermore many old war-relics, such as flags and standards, drums and kettle-drums, bows etc.

A large silver lustre hung here until lately, and at present can be seen in the Royal palace (yellow-cabinet).

The church is open to visitors daily during the summer from 1 to 3 p. m., but can be seen at any other time by daylight on application to the churchwarden whose address is best found by asking the Portier of your hotel.

In the square near the church, which now bears the name of Birger Jarl's torg, stands the bronze statue erected by the people in 1854, to the founder of the city, (Birger Jarl † 1266) in the cuirrased attire of his age. Cast after a model by Fogelberg.

To the south of the church are the houses of parliament, occupied since 1867 by the then newly constructed Diet (consisting of the upper and lower



Riddarhuset (the house of Nobles).

chamber), who hold their sessions annually from the 15th of January to the 15th of May.

Recrossing the iron-bridge over the canal and the railroad, we have to our left Riddarhuset (*the house of Nobles*) built in 1648—70 from a plan by *Simeon de la Vallée*. The beautifully decorated ceiling is a work by Ehrenstrahl, on the walls hang the coats of arms of all the noble families of Sweden.

Previous to 1867 the nobility of Sweden held their sessions here during the diets. The house stands now more as a monument of former glory.

Visitors enter the front door and find the Keepers rooms on the first floor, to the left.

In front of the *Riddarhus* stands the bronze-statue of Gustavus Vasa after a model by L'Archevesque, erected by the nobility, and unveiled on the 24th of June 1773, on the 250th anniversary of his victorious



Rådhuset, or the Townhall.

entry into Stockholm, after having liberated his country, in driving away the oppressive Danes.

Adjoining eastward is the *Rådhus* (*Townhall*) formerly count Gustavus Bonde's palace, a fine structure in Italian style by Tessin; since 1731 all the district-courts, together with other public institutions have been located here; the ancient "Keys of the city" are kept here, but the "gate" has disappeared. Next to this is the "Police office" with the Cellular prison.

Behind the *Riddarhus*, is a fine quay of hewn

granite, extending to Lejonbacken, finished last year, thereby creating a fine walk on the river side.

The corner house is called the *Mint* but the minting establishment was removed from here to Kungsholm in 1844 and the building is now occupied by the different ministerial departments amongst which, that of the *minister of foreign affairs*.

A short distance from Riddarhus square in Stora Nygatan 5, is the *French reformed church*, but with no exterior indications of a church. The congregation



Cellular prison (pag. 41).

merely occupying a common building until funds have been collected for the erection of a worthier temple.

In the centre of the city is seen the high tower of the *German* or *St. Gertruds church* built in 1642. In the tower is a peal of Bells the only one in Sweden. It is rung at noon on Tuesdays and Fridays. The church has many objects of attraction inside, amongst which are two original portraits of Luther and Melancthon,

At Jerntorget, near the southern extremity, is the National Bank of *Sweden*, but to enable the Bank properly to conduct their large business, the adjoining house is also occupied for the same purpose. Open from 10 to 2 o'clock. Has a large numismatical collection but is not accessible.

Passing through either of the narrow lanes we come to the grand harbour, Skeppsbron and that portion of it where most of the foreign trading vessels are unloading their cargoes.



The National Bank.

Opposite two recently erected *iron* and *glass pavilions* is the main customhouse, an old looking building, built in 1788.

In front of the customhouse is the place of embarkation for steamers going abroad, with regular routes for Stettin, Lübeck, Copenhagen, Hull, London, Amsterdam, Havre and Bordeaux.

To the north side of these, those that run to Finland, Russia and other ports in the Baltic, succeeded by other fine looking crafts, in the southern coasting trade, extending their trips from here, and along the

coast of Sweden through "the Sound" to Gothenburg and Christiania.

On both sides of the statue of Gustavus III, is the place for vessels going north extending their trips the entire length of the Gulf of Bothnia and the northern Finland.

The corner house near the statue is occupied by the *Electric Telegraph Institution* as their Head office. Open day and night.

The northern suburb.

Having thus made the circuit of the city we retrace our steps by the way of Norrbro. To the right we have the *Strömparterr* previously described,



Norrbro.

To our left is a row of shops called the *Bazaar* erected 1838, where booksellers, cigar-dealers and fancy-vendors, with their neatly trimmed show-windows, try to attract the eye of the passers-by.

In front of the bridge we observe *Hotel Rydberg*, for a long time the first Hotel in Stockholm.

To the left is the palace of the crown-prince, but now unoccupied, as the present crown-prince Charles is a minor, and as yet lives with his illustrious



The Royal Opera house.

parents at the royal palace. The inscription in front of the building indicates that it was built by princess Sophia Albertina, a sister of Gustavus III.

Right opposite on the other side of the square stands an exactly similar building, the **Royal Opera House** built by Gustavus III in 1775, after a plan by Adelcrantz; it has comfortable seats for 1,500 persons. The inscription above the main entrance is "*Patriis Musis*" (to the Swedish muses). Fine

music by excellent artistes can, during the season, be heard nightly. It was here at a gay masquerade ball on the evening of the 15th of March 1792 that Gustavus III was fatally wounded by a shot from an assassin, one of a set of conspirators among the nobility, who could not forgive the king, for having changed the previous constitutional government into a despotic one.



Charles XII.

in front of the largest private building in Stockholm, and at the same time the largest and finest hotel in Scandinavia, the *Grand Hotel* built in 1873 by R. Cadier after drawings by the architect A. Kumlien. Having a well chosen position for an hotel, in front of the grand Harbour, in the most healthy part of the city, its beautiful architectural masses, make it

Following the riverside towards *Blasieholmen* we pass the lower part of the Kings park, where amongst the new plantations we behold the fine statue of Charles XII on a pedestal of Swedish granite surrounded by 4 "Mortars", taken by him in battle from his eastern neighbour. The statue, modelled by Molin, and cast in gilt bronze, presents the young warrior in commanding attitude in the simple costume he always wore.

Moving on a few steps we stand

worthy to stand opposite Tessins masterpiece, the Royal palace.

In the rear of the hotel, fronting toward Blasieholm square stands Blasieholms-church, erected 1867 by pastor *G. E. Beskow*.

It is built after the model of Spurgeon's Tabernacle in London and its acoustic arrangements are excellent. It seats about 2500, among which 900 are free sittings, but when all the standing places are occupied (as is the case nearly every Sunday) it holds about 4,000 persons. This church has been entirely built by free contributions.



Blasieholms-church (free church).

Blasieholm square is further surrounded by many residences of the nobility, among which is the palace of the minister of foreign affairs, and the houses of almost all the resident foreign ambassadors to the Swedish court. The *Free-Masons* are now erecting here a fine building, as their Chapter Lodge for Scandinavia.

The *Merchants Club* (*Sällskapet*) (private) on the n. w. corner (a society formed long ago by wholesale merchants their friends and confrères) is very conveniently situated, and is replete with every accom-

modation, common to a club of its nature. (Strangers can be introduced by any member of the club.)

At the S. E. Corner are to be found the rooms of the **Northern Art-Union** (*Föreningen för Nordisk konst*), a society of young artists who here exhibit their productions for sale.

Adjacent is the site of the **New Theatre** (comedies, operettas and dramas), erected and opened 1875, of



The New Theatre.

still larger dimensions than the royal opera house; with 1,300 comfortable seats, besides pit and gallery.

The National Museum.

This exquisite architectural monument, "the nation's pride", built of granite and marble in Venetian-renaissance style, was commenced in 1849, and completed by 1st of May 1863, at an expense of £ 120,000; it is three stories high, and measures 260 feet by 170.

The exterior of the front is adorned with statues and medallions in marble of Ehrenstrahl, Fogelberg, Tessin, Sergel, Linné, Tegnér, Wallin and Berzelius, but the portico is not as yet fully finished.

The building although of large dimensions will before long have to be augmented on the eastern side, as the space it commands at present, is not at all sufficient to allow of a proper arrangement of the treasures already collected, and which are daily on the increase, and objects of larger compass are necessarily rejected for want of room.



The National museum.

As it is beyond the boundaries of this little work to serve as a guide to the inside of the Museum, we will only give a superficial description of the different apartments and their chief contents.

A thorough catalogue in the English language is, we understand, already in the press.

On entering the vestibule, the first thing that attracts our attention is the three "giants" in marble, of *Odin*, *Thor* and *Frey*, master pieces in sculpture,

Stockholm.

3.

from the early northern mythology, beautifully idealized in marble by Bengt Fogelberg.

These three statues were a present to the Museum by king Charles XIV.

Passing through the glassdoors on the ground-floor we enter the rooms to the left, where we find the oldest reminiscences of the aboriginal



Main-entrance of the Museum.

inhabitants of Sweden, by the collections of innumerable implements in stone, flint and agate, and which give an idea of the progress of art in different ages, from the rudest, up to the more civilised.

The adjoining rooms have specimens of the succeeding bronze- and iron-ages, which collections consist of implements in bronze, iron, bone, ivory, amber, glass, earthenware precious stones, silver and gold.

The periods of the different ages, are supposed to be viz:

The later iron-age, from 6th century to 1050.

The earlier iron-age, from A. D. to year 600.

The bronze-age, 300 years before the birth of Christ, and the stone-age, as far anterior to that as you please.

The succeeding rooms on the eastern side are filled with numerous and precious collections from the mediæval times 1050—1520, mostly from churches and cloisters, such as costly embroidered dresses and robes, altarclothes, censers, monstrances, chandeliers and other religious vessels in copper, iron, silver and gold, used under the papal time in Sweden.

A large collection of seals, with reprints in wax, from monasteries and holy orders, and several private ones, once belonging to ecclesiastical celebrities and pious women.

Some papal bulls and other church documents written on parchment, are seen in glass-cases.

The next room, the large centralhall, divided by 18 pillars into so many cabinets, is filled with sacred statues and sculptured altars, gathered up from old churches in Sweden, baptismal fonts and grave-stones, some with runic inscriptions. Runic stones and church bells. The huge carving in wood of St. George and the Dragon has lately been brought here from St. Nicholai church; it was executed by order of *Sten Sture* senior, and completed in 1489.

In the adjoining two rooms to the right is a continuation of the collection of churchrelics, mostly

in gold and silver, but contains also Swedish historical objects from later periods, of which we will mention, the cradle of Charles XII, his babychair, his grand mother's easychair, the wooden bench upon which he slept the last night of his life; (the bedclothes: a bundle of straw, has not been preserved, but can easily be imagined, to make the illusion complete).

A curiosity in horologigraphy: a *Time-piece* presented by George III of England to Charles XII. Complete sets of all the existing and extinct *Royal orders* the greater part with diamondsettings, several articles of jewellery, worn by Swedish regents and others. The mandolin wherewith the poet Bellman charmed "the charmer and other good folks"; several utensils for chemistry used by Berzelius. A gilt sledge presented to *queen Christina* by the Empress of Russia, is seen in a side room.

In a glass case near the entrance is found the collection of Runic staves and sticks which for Scandinavians are what the papyrus leaves are or were for the Egyptians.

The Numismatic Collection

in the rooms to the right of the front door, is undoubtedly the largest found anywhere, for besides the national coins from the earliest age, nearly every coin and kind of currency is represented here, and in immense quantities.

The antique coins (mainly derived from "finds" in the earth and tumuli) are innumerable and can only be measured by the bushel.

Every "finder" in Sweden is by law compulsorily obliged to hand over to the museum everything of antiquity found in the earth, and the museum always therefore pays its equivalent value in cash.

The collections of medallions in gold, silver and bronze (1500—1875) are exhibited in glass-cases, but the coins (for want of room) only upon request of the visitor, who on Tuesdays and Fridays from 12—2, will

be shewn whatever coin he may desire to see, by the professors at that time in attendance.

A neat little set of coppers is spread out on a table, the largest one of which will turn the scale at 42 lbs avoirdupois. Dated 1644.

Ascending the marble stairs to the first floor, we enter the room to the left, where we have the collection of lithographs, sketches and engravings, in all 70,000, among which are found original works of Raphael, Corregio, da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Holbein, Dürer, van Dyk, Rubens and others.

About 400 copies are constantly exhibited on the tables, but the others deposited in portfolios will readily be shown to visitors on Tuesdays and Fridays at 11—3.

The *Majolica-room*, the name from an antique set of Majolica porcelain, decorated by copies from Raphael. A beautiful and costly enamelled antique set bequeathed by Charles XV. Old Egyptian urns, vases and lamps, a glass case of North American indian pottery. An antique Moorish vase with brass ornaments, stands in the centre of the room.

The adjoining six rooms are named the sculpture-gallery, with valuable objects in bronze and marble, representing all ages and countries. For a descriptive specification of which, a catalogue must be resorted to.

We will here just draw the visitor's attention to 1 'Endymion, the most valuable piece of sculpture in this collection, found 1783 among the ruins of Adrian's villa near Tivoli and purchased 1785 by Gustavus III; and among modern sculptures in marble to 357, 'Faun, the masterpiece of *Sergel* (+ 1814); 359 'Amor and Psyche, by the same artist; 377 Juno with the infant Hercules at the breast, by *Byström* (+ 1848); 390 'Apollo, playing the cithern, by *Fogelberg* (+ 1854); 397 'Neapolitan fisherman's boy, by *Qvarnström* (+ 1867); and 398 'Bacchante, by *Molin* (+ 1873).

Between the sculpture-gallery and the adjoining Ethnographical collection, a stairway leads down to the basement which contains the Egyptian collection well worth a visit; several mummies, and antique objects 3 to 5,000 years old. (A catalogue will be necessary.)

The Ethnographical Collection

or "salle d'armes" contains a magnificent collection of armory for man and horse; guns and muskets, spears, clubs, pikes, bows and arrows, swords, bajonets, sabres, in fact every known or now forgotten weapon, in a thousand different patterns together with war standards, drums and old ammunition. The armour and weapons worn in battle by Gustavus Wasa, Gustavus Adolphus, Charles IX, Charles X, Charles XI, Charles XII and other regents and their generals.

One room contains exclusively foreign, mostly East-Indian and Asiatic dresses and weapons, typical of their mode of warfare.

The second floor is entirely occupied by the picture gallery except one room, the Regaliaroom, in which is kept the coronation and other dresses of the Swedish regents from Gustavus Wasa, down to the late king.

In the collection are seen the blood stained dresses of Gustavus Adolphus, Charles XII and Gustavus III. The wig Charles XII wore in disguise, when he rode from Turkey to Stralsund etc. The silver shoe which the horse of Charles XIV dropped at the coronation ceremony. The walls are covered with embroidered carriage rugs, horse cloths etc.

Here may also be seen the horse, ridden by Gustavus Adolphus in his last battle. The horse, a small stout nag of light brown color (badly stuffed), was however not the king's own but a common cavalry-horse from the ranks, as the king's own charger had at the commencement of the battle that day been killed under him, and this horse belonging to a wounded Dragoon, was mounted on the field by the king, after changing his saddle and pistols.

After the king was killed, and fell, the horse entered his line again in his former regiment, thereby plainly announcing to the Swedes the fate of their monarch.

The picture gallery

containing about 1,500 pictures represents all the schools and masters of Italian, Spanish, French, Dutch, Flemish, German and Swedish origin.

Far from being able to vie with the great picture galleries of Europe, this collection has nevertheless many pictures of interest, among which we will particularly mention the following:

Italian school. *Albani*: 1 Saint John di Dio heals a possessed woman; (*Michel Angelo*) *Caravaggio*: 11 Judith with Holofernes' head; *Giorgioni* †; 19 The queen of Cyprus, Catharine Cornaro, receiving a letter from the council of Venice; *Bronzino*: 39 Portrait of a sculptor; *Canaletto*: 49 View of the great canal in Venice; *L. Carracci*: 57 Landscape, Christ ministered to by angels; *Dolci*: 81 Mary Magdalen washing the feet of Jesus; 82 Mary Magdalen weeping; *Luti*: 98 Saint Catherine and the Pope; *Leandro (da Ponte)* *Bassano*: 132 Saint Anna teaching the Virgin Mary to read; 133 Cleopatra's feast; *Tintoretto*: 149 Portrait of G. Pesaro; *Strozzi*: 184 The tribute money; *Tiepolo*: 189 Mary presenting the child Jesus in the temple; 190 The shepherds worshipping the child Jesus; *Unknown master*: 214 The three kings worshipping the child Jesus.

German masters. *Cranach senior*: 254 The Apostles taking leave of each other; 258 An elderly man transacting business with a girl who is receiving gold coins, and weighing them; *Denner*: 260, 261 Portraits; *Ruthart*: 290 Wild animals in a mountain hollow; *D. Schultz*: 296 A lady in a straw hat.

Flemish and Dutch schools. *W. van Aelst*: 301 Hunting horn, gun, birds etc.; *Artois*: 303 Landscape; *Soutman*: 343 The four evangelists and an angel; *Abrah. Breughel*: 373 Fruits and flowers; *Dubbels*: 398 Sea piece; Rocky coast, where a large vessel is wrecked; *Anton van Dyck*: 404 St. Hieronymus and an angel; 409 Portrait of a lady; 410 The patron angel of science and art, instruments and weapons, etc.; *Floris*: 430 Festival of the sea gods; *Fyt*: 433 Dead game; *Hobbema*: 462 Landscape; *Hooghe*: 471 A lady and a young man; *Huysmans*: 478 Landscape with valley; *Qu. Massys*: 505 A usurer and his wife reminding a poor family of their debt; *Metsu*: 510 Gamblers; *Mierevelt*: 516 Portrait of king Frederik the V of Bohemia; 517 Portrait of a man; *Mooyaert*: 534 John the baptist preaching; *A. van de Neer*: 537 Landscape with a gulf of the sea in moonlight; *J. van de Capelle*: 562 Sea piece, harbour; *Py-nacker*: 575 Coast landscape with waterfall etc.; *Rembrandt*: 578 Ziska's conspiracy (groundwork of an unfinished picture);

582 Portrait of an old woman, supposed to be Rembrandt's mother; 583 Portrait of a lady, probably Rembrandt's first wife; 584 Rembrandt's cook; *Rubens*: 595 Four of the fathers (Hieronymus, Ambrosius, pope Gregorius, Augustinus) in consultation as to the true meaning of a text from the holy scriptures; 596 Susanna and the two judges; 599 Offering to the goddess of fruitfulness, a number of winged amorines, Venus riding in a chariot; 600 Ariadne forsaken by Theseus is found at Naxos by a party celebrating the god Bacchus (the two last are free imitations of Tizians celebrated pictures); 601 The three graces; *J. van Ruisdael*: 616 Landscape; *Snyders*: 637 Game, ape, dog, etc.; *Otto-vanius*: 666 Allegorical representation (Minerva protecting a youth from temptations to voluptuousness); *C. de Vos*: 689 Card party (Charles 1st of England, his consort, Cromwell and a stranger); *Ovens*: 908 The marriage of Charles X Gustavus; *Moucheron*: 1084 Landscape; *Pepyn*: 1098 The child Jesus presented to Simeon in the temple.

First cabinet (in the south-west corner). *van Goyen*: 442 Landscape; *Rembrandt*: 579 St. Anastasius at an open window reading; *Eckhout*: 418 The farmer and the satyre at table; *Horst*? (Rembrandt's school) 588 The angel parting from Tobias and his family; *van Goyen*: 441 River side; *Hooghe*: The interior of a room, reflection of the Sun.

2nd cabinet. *S. van Ruisdael*: 622 Landscape, shepherd; *Bega*: 310 Music lesson; *S. van Ruisdael*: 621 Landscape; *Steen*: 1063 Interior of a dutch cottage; 657 Farmers playing cards; *van Ostade*: 551 An old man mending a pen; 550 Interior of a peasant's cottage; *Hals*: 1120 Boy playing the flute; *Staveren*: 644 Interior of a kitchen.

3rd cabinet. *Slingelandt*: 633 Interior of a kitchen; *Terburg*: 657 A lady at her toilet; *W. van de Velde*: 672, 673 Sea piece; *Dov*: 393 Mary Magdalen; *Zorg*: 593 Butcher.

4th cabinet. *du Jardin*: 485 Girl milking a cow, shepherd etc.; *van der Leeuw*: 1047 Oxen at a watering place; *Potter*: 572 Cattle market; *Ph. Wouerman*: 711 Riding ground; 713 Interior of a barn, into which two carriages are being driven with spoils of war; 712 Riding ground; 709 Winter landscape, farm-house, travellers; 710 Riding ground; *Berchem*: 317 Harbour.

5th cabinet. *Teniers, jr.*: 656 Soldiers playing cards; 653, 654 Farmers smoking and drinking; *A. van Dyck*: 407 Rubens' saloon.

Spanish masters. *Cano*: 751 San Jago di Compostella; 759 Fish, shells; *Velasquez*: 762 King Philip IV of Spain on horseback; 763 Pope Innocent XII; 765 Octavio Piccolomini.

French school. *Boucher*: 770 Galateas triumph; 771 Leda and an attendant; *Chardin*: 778 Woman with basket; 779 Artist sketching; 780 Washerwoman and a boy blowing bubbles; 781

Washerwoman drawing water; 782 Morning toilet; 783 Children saying grace; 784 Mother and daughter winding cotton; *N. N. Coypel*: 793 Judgment of Paris; *G. Poussin*: 813 View of the Sibylline temple in Tivoli; *Gagneraux*: 829 Pope Pius VI showing Gustavus III the sculpture gallery in the Vatican; *Claude Lorrain*: 830 Landscape with sunset; *Lancret*: 843 Party in the country; 844 Children playing blind man's buff; *M. van Loo*: 846 Louis XV, full figure; *Loutherbourg*: 849 Wreck; 852 Landscape with country people returning from town; *Le Moyne*: 854 Venus and Adonis; *Oudry*: 867 Deer hunt; *N. Poussin*?: 875 Laban claiming his idols from his departing daughters; *Rigaud*: 884 Cardinal Fleury; *Taraval*: 888 Venus and Adonis; *J. Vernet*: 894 Harbour, a lady conducted to a royal sloop.

Swedish school.

(Particularly numerous is the collection of the works of modern Swedish artists, which of late years has been considerably increased by the rich private collection of the deceased king Charles XV, bequeathed to the museum by this distinguished friend of arts, who was himself a successful painter.)

N. Andersson: 934 Market people going to Vernamo; *E. Bergh*: 967 Landscape in the canton Uri; 938 Landscape in Småland; *Boklund*: 939 Archers from Meran in the Tyrol after a shooting match; *von Breda*: 941 The artist's father; *King Charles XV*: 944 Landscape (Vermdön); 945 Norwegian landscape (Gudbrandsdalen); *M. Dahl*: 947 Charles XII; *Ehrenstrahl*: 949 Portrait of the artist himself; the artist standing before his easel turns to the goddess of painting who hands him the pallet; Iris standing beside; *Fagerlin*: 954 Fishing boys smoking; *Fahlcrantz*: 955 Calmar castle; *Hilleström*: 961 Visit to a forge; *Höckert*: 967 Interior of a fishing Lapplander's cot; *Jernberg*: 981 Bears dancing; *Kiörboe*: 982 Dogs from Tartary; *M. Larsson*: 986 Mountain scenery in Norway; *Laureus*: 990 Italian highwaymen carrying of some women and stolen goods; *Amalia Lindegren*: 992 Peasant family in Dalecarlia; 991 Girl with orange; 993 The little one's breakfast; *Martin*: 966 Landscape with inundation; *Nordenberg*: 999 Tithe meeting in Skåne; *Nordgren*: 1000 Norwegian coast landscape; *Palm*: 1001 View of the grand canal in Venice; *Pilo*: 1004 Coronation of Gustavus III (unfinished); *Plageman*: 1006 The holy family and three angels; *D. Richter*: 1009 Sculptor Casanova; *Roslin*: 1010 Gustavus III and his brother consulting upon a plan for a campaign; *d'Unker*: 1025 3rd class waiting-room; *Wahlberg*: 1026 Swedish landscape; *Wahlbom*: 1028 Gustavus II Adolphus death at Lützen; *Wallander*: 1030 Concert at the 3 tubs; 1031 Ulla Winblad dancing a minuet; *Wertmüller*: 1032 Queen Marie Antoinette of France with her two children in Trianon's park; 1033 Amor

as Bacchus; 1034 The forsaken Ariadne at Naxos; *Winge*: 1038 Loke and Sigyn; *Eskilsson*: 1055 Game of nine pins at Faggins; *Fagerlin*: 1056 Jealousy; *Koskull*: 1057 Domestic occupations; *Rydberg*: 1059 Skånskt spring landscape; 1060 Landscape from Blekinge; *Stäck*: 1062 City gate at Harlem, winter landscape; *Ankarcrona*: 1091 African landscape; *Holm*: 1092 Landscape (mountains of Vestmanland); 1113 Landscape (Swedish wood-



The Wrestlers.

land scenery); *Agnes Börjeson*: 1112 Old recollections; *Alb. Berg*: 1114 Swedish ship Öland fighting with an English man of war in the year 1704; *Saloman*: 1125 Weaving; *Wickenberg*: 1138 Sea coast with sailing boat at moonlight; *von Rosen*: 1154 *Eric XIV receiving from Göran Persson, Sturens death warrant for signature, but is held back by Katarina Månsdotter; *Wahlberg*: 1155 *Landscape at moonlight; *Blommér*: 1198 *Freja; 1197 Necken; *d'Unker*: 1236 *Pawnbroker's shop; *Höckert*: 1207 Lapp wedding; *Lundgren*: 1220 Corpus Domini festival in Rome; *Malmström*: 1223 *Fairy dance; *Wahlbom*: 1241 Gustavus Adolphus at Stuhm; *Wickenberg*: 1244 *Winter piece; *Winge*: 1250 *Thor's battle with the giants; 1247 Kraka; *Arbo* (Norwegian): Walkyrin; *Hansen* (Norwegian): *Grief.

The passage round the grand staircase is filled with plaster casts from ancient sculpture.

The pillars supporting the dome, should be noticed. Inside the museum there are in all 68 pillars of marble and porphyry of various colors and patterns.

No fees are given or expected, except to the doorkeeper, who takes charge of your overcoats, canes or umbrellas, which are deposited here.

The museum is open to visitors free of charge: Sundays 1—3, Tuesdays and Fridays 11—3, but on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays an entrance fee of 50 öre will be charged. Closed on Saturdays.

On the north side of the building stands a fine group in bronze, by Molin: "The Wrestlers", showing the mode of duelling in early times. The finest piece of sculpture in Sweden.

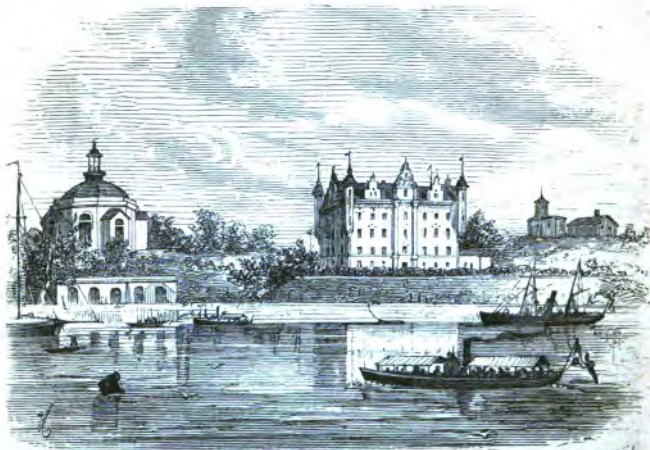
Skeppsholm. At the foot of the museum by an iron bridge of 550 feet in length, built in 1860, we reach Skeppsholm, being the station for a part of the Swedish fleet in the Baltic consisting mostly of still-water gunboats, assisted by 8 recently constructed singleturret monitors, and other steamers.

Part of the admiralty's mechanical workshops are situated on the opposite shore of the Deer park (Djurgården).

The church surmounted by a cupola, on the hill to the left called Charles John's is the *Mariners church*, built in 1842, adorned with Marble statues by Byström.

The building to the right, the messhouse for gunners and naval Cadets, is built by king John III and was by him often occupied as a summer-residence, underwent a thorough remodelling in 1846. The crest of the Wasa's is seen over the entrance.

All the other houses on the island are likewise occupied by the government, being lodgings and barracks for sub-officers and marinesoldiers, exercise houses, mechanical workshops, and depots for naval stores.



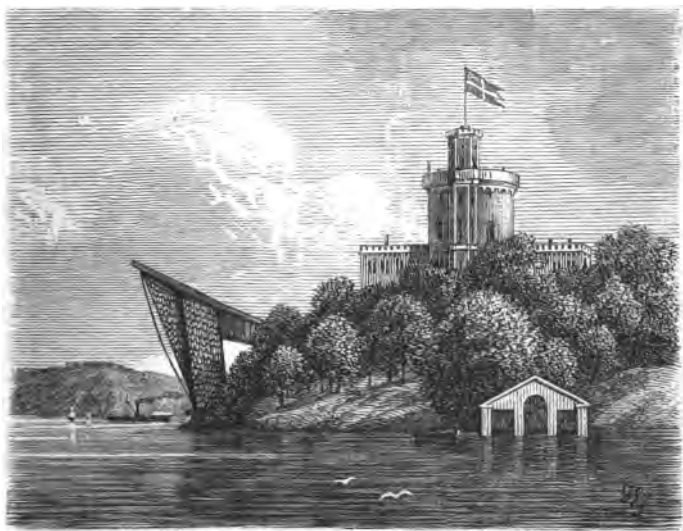
Skeppsholm.

A beautifully arched shady walk traversing the entire island, is much frequented by pedestrians and leads to a steam ferry which plies between Skeppsholmen and Djurgården (fare 3 öre).

Castelholm, another island, so named from its small citadel with a battery of 20 guns, whence the customary salute is fired, in answer to any foreign man of war entering the harbour. From the top of the hill a fine view is to be had of the city, and its many bays. The fearful looking appendix on the eastern

side (as seen in the picture), has in former days been used as a mast crane for refurnishing battered ships of the line with new masts; hopes are however entertained that the useless thing will soon disappear.

The funny looking funnelcapped building we see in front of us across the bay towering high on the southern suburb is a molassesfactory, by cold process. At the foot of the citadel is a neat little teagarden, where refreshments can be had.



The Citadel island (Castelholmen).

Returning from the islands over the bridge we first crossed, we follow the quay to the eastward of the *Museum*, and have before us the large bay of the Nybro. Here shortly another *custom-house* will be erected as the old one is entirely insufficient, for the proper management of the imports which are now ten times greater than they were twenty years ago, or before railroads were introduced into Sweden. Some

of the smaller vessels belonging to the coast fleet have already been stationed here.

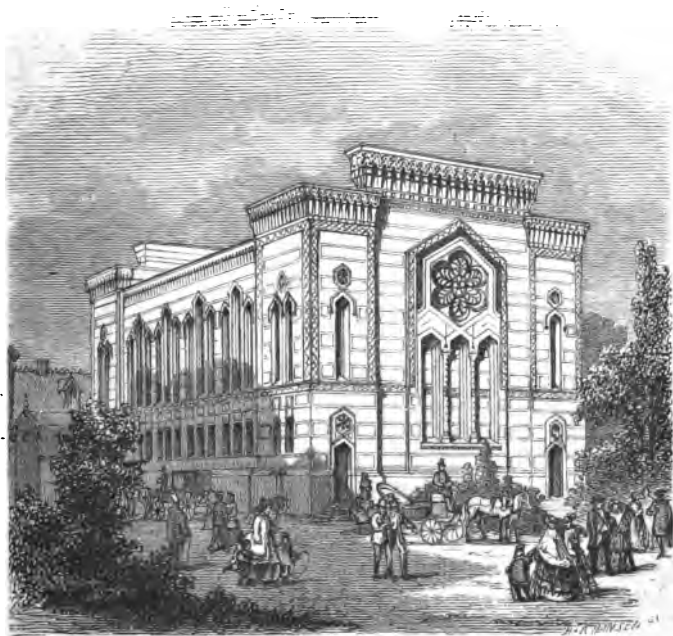


The Ladugårdsland's church.

Across the bay we see the tower of Ladugårdslands church a beautiful octagon building about 200 years old. The tower was not completed until about ten years ago, when it was erected under the super-

intendence of the architect Mr Malmberg. In the church yard is found among others the monumental grave of general Cardell, the founder of the military high school at Marieberg.

Adjacent to the church to the westward is the Arsenal of the artillery, containing some hundreds



—The Hebrew Synagogue (pag. 64).

of cannon of great calibre. Inside the barracks a couple of hundred thousand fine muskets of a late model (home manufactured) can be seen, which have never yet been "charged" except by the gunsmith.

In the centre of the open space called Artillery-plan will soon be erected the beautiful marble-group (saved from obscurity at the now deserted *Svartsjö*

castle) of Gustavus II Adolphus and Axel Oxenstjerna meditating the "pros and cons" of the thirty-years-war.

A fine boulevard will also soon be finished along the shore, from here to the bridge, seen in the distance, leading over to the Djurgården, thereby obviating the necessity of going by the hilly thoroughfare through the upper streets of this suburb.

On entering the Berzelii park, we find, on our left, a beautiful building in oriental style, the Hebrew



The Fountain.

Synagogue. This building was erected in 1870 by the architect professor F. W. Scholander.

If you like to inspect the interior, the door-keeper lives in the school-house inside the iron railing on the eastern side of the Church.

Passing through the narrow lane of Näckströmsgatan, we come out in to the "King's park" in front of another of Molin's masterpieces, the Fountain, cast in bronze, and erected in 1873. It is surrounded by naiads, dolphins and swans. The figures in high relief represent the allegorical court of "the king of the sweet waters" (*Näcken*).

St. James's church. Built on the site of an older structure pulled down by Gustavus Wasa in the first of his wars with the Danes. The present church was commenced by his son John III in 1588, and completed by queen Christina in 1643.

The exterior as well as the interior is plain, worthy and simple, without any ornaments except at the western entrance, the sculptures in stone of which are highly admired. The subject of the altarpiece is



St. James's church.

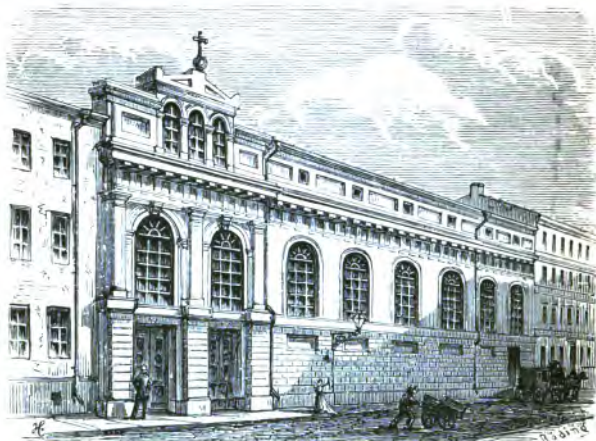
the "Resurrection" painted by Westin. In the churchyard is the tomb of the poet Kellgren.

At the upper part of the King's park or Charles XIII's square stands the bronzestatue of Charles XIII, erected by his adopted son and successor Charles XIV.

The four bronzelions surrounding the pedestal are however of later date, modelled by Fogelberg and by their symetrical forms and majestic beauty attract the visitors admiration.

The Art-Union (*Konstföreningen*). The second and third floor of the corner building at Hamngatan (Blanch's café) entrance round the corner, is occupied by the painter's art-union, where is a permanent exhibition of paintings by Swedish and other Scandinavian artists. Open daily 11—3, Mondays excepted. Entrance fee 25 öre. Pictures for sale.

In going up Hamngatan, crossing Regeringsgatan, we come to Norra Smedjegatan where we find the only Roman Catholic church in Stockholm the "*Saint*



The Roman Catholic church.

Eugenias chapel built 1836 and reconstructed in 1866. The interior has a very neat appearance and many things of attraction. The altarpiece is painted by miss S. Adlersparre, and the holy Virgin is sculptured in marble by Byström.

The Technical college (*Slöjdskolan*), not far hence, in a large building "*Mäster Samuelsgatan*" 36, is not only a Sunday, and evening School for teaching fine arts and technical drawing, applicated to mathematics, natural philosophy, and chemistry, but also a day

school, where decorative painters, architects, and engravers are trained. The attendance is not compulsory. From the 1st of October, to the 30th of April the school is frequented by upwards of 2,500 artisans, of all kinds, and of both the sexes, paying only 50 öre each a month. The annual cost for the institution amounts to £ 4,444, most of it voted by the Diet. The library and collections, in every branch of technical art and knowledge, are fine and very considerable.

May be inspected daily 8—10 a. m. and 3—5 p. m. the whole year round.



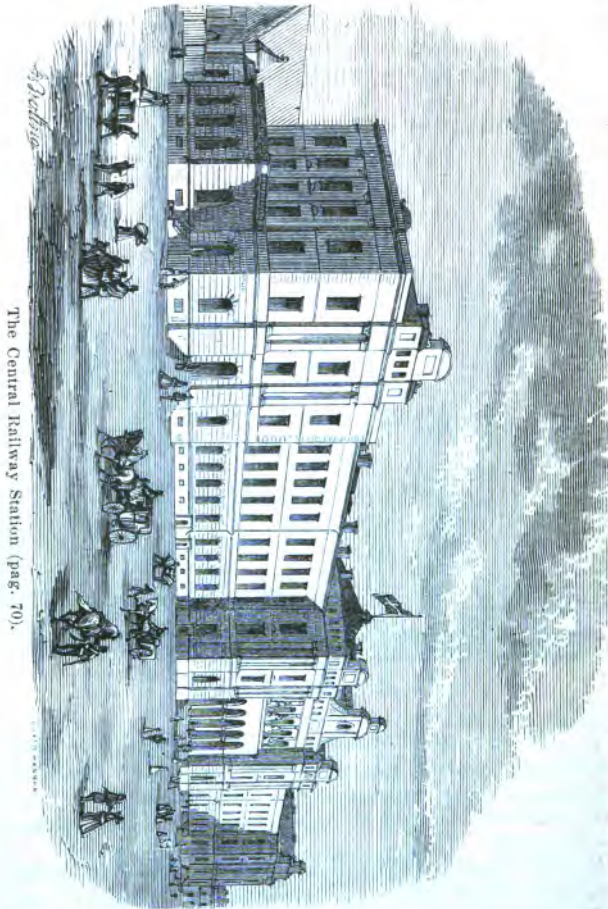
The Technical College (Slöjdskolan).

In the same building is the Geological Institution with large collections, comprising the entire kingdom, and is of great interest to the specialist.

(The Collections can be inspected at any time on applying to the waiter.)

The agricultural institution has also rooms here for their collections, although their library, and rooms for meeting are in the opposite building, at No 43 in the same street. An experimental nursery garden belonging to this institution is situated in the

extreme northern end of Djurgården, and can be inspected on Mondays and Thursdays until 4 o'cl. p. m.

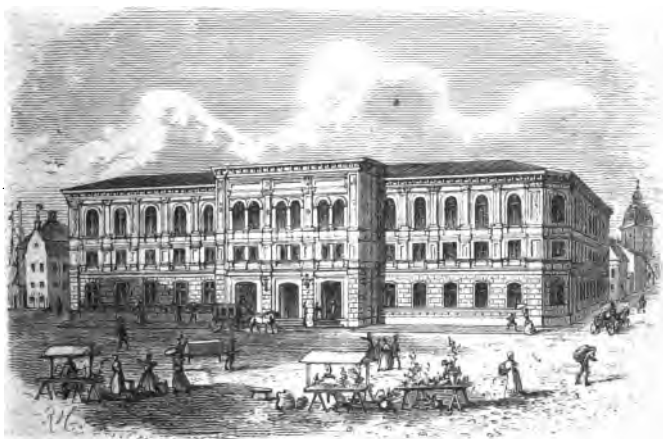


The Central Railway Station (pag. 70).

The Gymnastic institution in the neighbourhood, at the corner of Beridarbansgatan is open daily for in-

spection. The celebrated *P. H. Ling* founded here as early as in 1813 a gymnastic institution, and his theories have been more, or less adopted in almost every civilised country in the world. The art of fencing and the use of arms, are here taught daily to school-children, as well as adults.

Not far from here at the corner of Brunkebergstorg and Odinsgatan is a standing exhibition of manufacturers products held by "*Stockholms Handtverksförening*" and where fine specimens of homeindustry are



The New Post-office (pag. 70).

exhibited, especially in the cabinet makers line. All articles exposed are for sale.

Passing down Odins street, we enter the churchyard of St. Clara church rebuilt in 1753, after a great conflagration which in the previous year consumed the greatest part of this suburb. After viewing its plain exterior, the visitor will be the more surprised by its ornamental interior. The altarpiece by Sergel is very fine, in the centre of which is a copy of Rubens' "Christ's descent from the cross".

In the church-yard are seen the grave stones of the Swedish "Bards", Bellman, Leopold and the highly spiritedly Swedish poetess A. M. Lenngren.

A few hundred feet to the westward of this, we arrive at a new square in front of

The Central Railway Station, erected 1871, a splendid building of more than 500 feet front; on the upper floor are the rooms for the Board of Directors, where is also an independent Telegraph-office. At the southeastern corner is an Express-office for receiving and forwarding of parcels to all parts of the world.

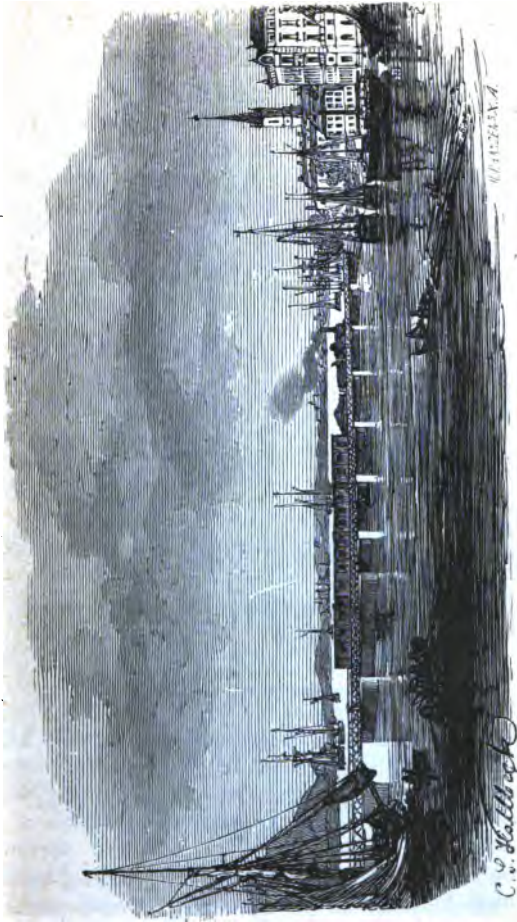
A short distance from the railway station is the new Post-office situated, erected and opened in 1875. (The former post-office was on the south side of the river, at Lilla Nygatan, and is at present only a sub-division of the institution.

Passing further westward we come to the shore of the Mælar, where the Junction line (*sammanbindningsbanan*) between the north and south suburbs of Stockholm crosses the bay over to Riddarholm and further; touching a corner of a beautiful little green Island in the north river named **Strömsborg** where very good meals and wines are served to visitors at any time of the day, and if you prefer it, under the shade of the stately elms. Here are also two good nine pin alleys for lovers of that sport.

The Kungsholm suburb

is reached by an old bridge from the railway crossing. The large house to the left, is a steam-flour mill of great capacity; memorable as being the spot where the first steam engine ever made in Sweden was put together by *Samuel Owen*, an English engineer, in the beginning of the present century.

The large building and garden on the right hand side is the **City Hospital**, founded under the reign of



The Junction line (Sammanbindningsbanan).

king Adolf Fredrik with which is connected the Carolian institution, a medical academy situated on

the opposite side of the street, opened during the time of Charles XIII in 1811. The anatomical museum, the library and the chemical laboratory are daily accessible to visitors, on application to the gatekeeper who will give you further information.

Adjoining are the premises of the national Mint, the only one of its kind in Sweden. Permission to examine its large numismatical collection and its workshops can be had, upon application to the Head-manager (verbally, or in writing) by giving your name

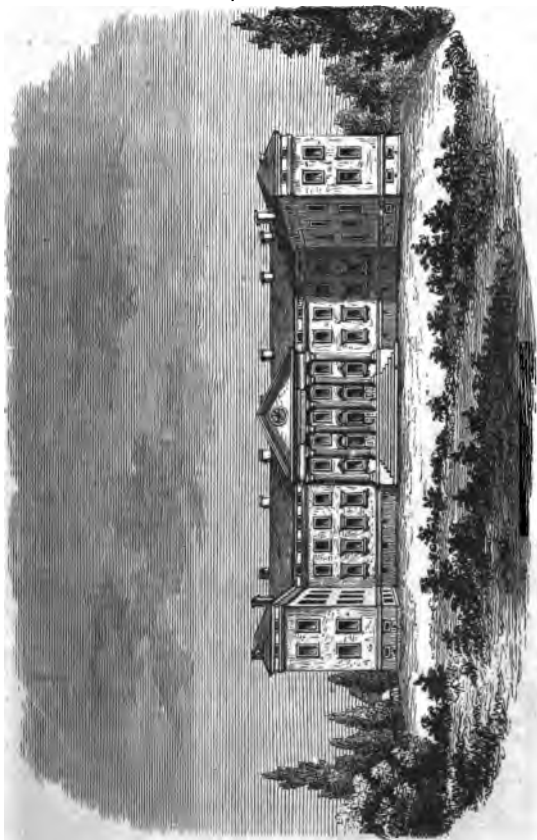


The City Hospital (Serafimer-lasarettet, pag. 71).

and profession or business. On the ground, where the Mint now stands, stood in the beginning of this century the primitive workshops of the above named Samuel Owen (pupil of Fulton) who built here the first steamboat in Sweden. The ironfence surrounding the adjacent church-yard was made by him, and presented to the congregation.

Among the numerous Hospitals and charitable institutions here, is a Hospital for the Garrison, situated, in the main street No 25, erected by Charles XIV,

who being himself a soldier from the ranks, always took a great interest in the welfare of his troops.



Hospital for the Garrison.

The building, in length 240 feet besides the wings, can provide accommodation for as many as 740 patients at a time, and is a model of a hospital, as to cleanliness, discipline and comfort. Handsome garden in front, with walks and green lawns.

Stockholm.

Conradsberg. At the extreme outskirts of this suburb lies the lunatic asylum of Conradsberg. This building, commenced in 1855, is intended for the accomodation of as many as 200 patients of each



Conradsberg, the Lunatic Asylum.

sex, and is erected with a view to all the possible wants and comforts of its inmates. It is well lighted and ventilated, has gas and water in every apartment, and in the preparation of the food steam, and gas are used exclusively.

The very extensive ground, about 70 acres, belonging to, and surrounding the institution, will soon be covered with a luxuriant growth of flowers, shrubbery and shady trees.



Kristineberg, Orphan Asylum (pag. 76).

Visitors desirous of inspecting the asylum are readily granted permission by the doctor who lives here. Apply to the waiter in the small building at the entrance to the park.

In the neighbourhood lies the Military college of Marieberg founded by Charles XIV. Here was formerly a china, and fayence factory of great renown, where the now highly prized articles, that bear the stamp "Marieberg", were manufactured. These articles are now very scarce, as the factory ceased working more than 100 years ago. There is a fine view of the city from here.

By a road through the pine forest we pass the beet-sugar factory of *Inedal* in the neighbourhood of which is situated the Orphan asylum *Kristineberg* in a very pleasant and healthy locality.

The building was erected by, and is kept at the expence of *the f. and a. masons*.

Passing this Institution, a short distance, we drive over a floating bridge, and turning to the right arrive at *Johannelund*, the only Missionary Institution of Sweden, where young men are prepared for mission work in East Africa and elsewhere.

Many large factories are established on this suburb, amongst which we will mention: the Bolinder Comp:y's iron-foundry, the *Carlsavik* steam-loom establishment, the Ekman Comp:y's mechanical wood-sawing and joinery factory, besides several large *tanneries* and *dyeing* establishments.

As we still have something more to say about the northern suburb, we will return from Kungsholmen by the old wooden bridge on the northern side, called "*gamla Kungsholmsbron*" cross the railway at the north station, and pass up *Drottninggatan* alongside the Horticultural garden, at the entrance of which are two pavillions, where daily from 11—3 (Wednesdays and Saturdays excepted) is exhibited a highly interesting and carefully arranged Ethnographical Collection of Scandinavian older and later objects, giving good ideas on the past country life in Sweden. Entrance fee 50 öre.

At 94 *Drottninggatan* is the Museum of the Swedish Academy of Science. Its large collections in botany, zoology, ornithology, mineralogy, geology, palæontology*) and conchology are more even than we would undertake to classify. The museum stands in communication with all the scientific museums in the world.

*) A meteoric stone of more than 50,000 swedish pounds (about 20 tons) weight, found in *Grönland* 1871, is to be seen in this collection.

The collections can daily be inspected by notice given to the doorkeeper, who lives on the first floor to the left of the entrance in Drottninggatan.

The museum is however open free to visitors on Wednesdays and Saturdays 11—3 and on Sundays 1—3. Closed during November, and December.

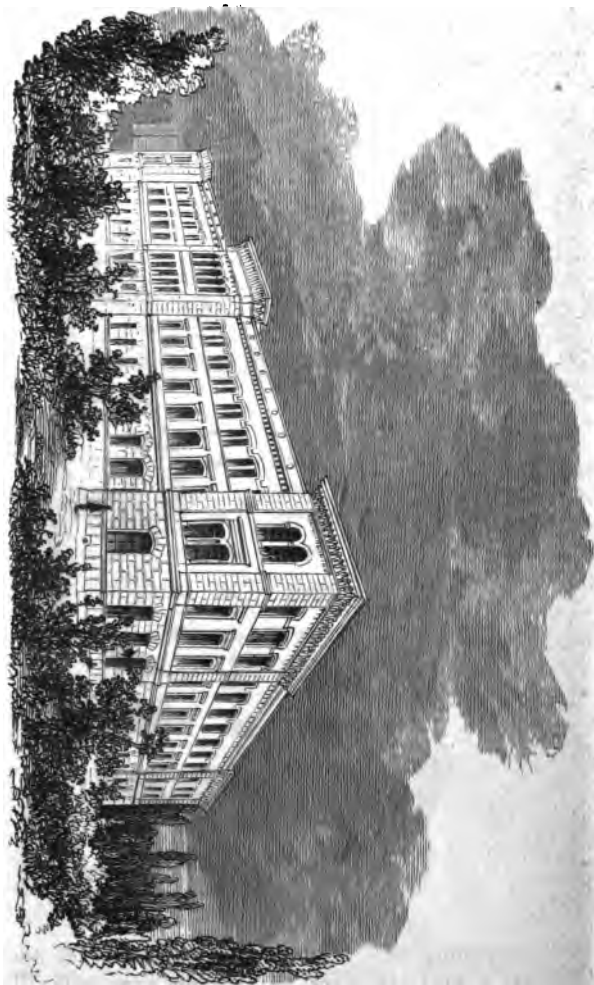


Academy of Science.

Adjoining the museum is the Church of Adolph Fredrik, a neat structure in Grecian cross-style. This

church possesses two remarkable works of art by Sergel, who himself rests here under his granite monu-

New Technological Institution.



ment in the church-yard: the altarpiece, representing the Resurrection, and a beautiful monument over the famous French philosopher *Cartesius* (Descartes) who lived some time in Sweden during the reign of queen Christina.

Connected with the Academy of Science is the Astronomical Observatory, on "Kungsbacken", the continuation of Drottninggatan, and also accessible.

Before we reach it, we have on our left hand the fine edifice of the New Technological institution erected in 1863, with which is connected the "Swedish Mineralogical School", removed hither from Falun. Has a library of about 25,000 scientific works.

Following Norrtullsgatan, we come to *three charitable institutions*, viz No 16, *the home for idiots*, No 25, the so called *Tysta skolan* (the silent school), where deaf and dumb children who cannot be received at Manilla (a larger institution for blind, deaf and dumb in the Deerpark [pag. 96]) find a home, and suitable education; No 20, *the Stockholm City Mission's home* for destitute boys, who, being rescued from the street, here receive a good education, and are taught several trades.

Returning along Drottninggatan, we have *Hötorget* (the Hay market) on our left and close adjoining it *Bethlehem church*, especially interesting to the English traveller, as it was built by an Englishman and with English money. It is a plain unobtrusive building seating about 1,200 people. The before mentioned Samuel Owen, the introducer of steam power into Sweden, as well as of the first Temperance society, was the man who first applied to one of the London Missionary societies, for a gospel preacher to be sent to Stockholm. An earnest man of the name of pastor Scott was sent in 1830. Through him money was obtained from England for the erection of this church, and its beloved pastor after suffering much persecution was virtually banished from Sweden 1842. Bethlehem church is now in the hands of a committee, and used as an evangelical proprietary chapel by the Lutherans.

Not far from Bethlehem church, No 48 D, Malm-skilnadsgatan, is a fine chapel erected by the *Baptists*. Of late years great advances have been made towards full religious liberty in Sweden, and now all denominations are free to conduct public worship in whatever form their consciences dictate.

Returning to Drottninggatan, we find at No 10 the splendid shop of D. Forssell & Co who keep the largest assortment of *furs* in Sweden (Branch-business in Gothenburg) and as it is a known fact that furs are cheaper in Sweden, than in any other country, the visitor has here an opportunity of providing himself with this article either in skins or ready made garments. On the second floor of the same building is held an exhibition of porcelain and crockery, majolica, black china, parian statues, decorated dinner-sets, porcelain stoves, etc. of the Rörstrand porcelain factory. Prices are cheap, and goods sent to any part of the globe.

At No 5 Drottninggatan, corner of Fredsgatan, is the jewellery shop of *Christian Hammer*. Besides an immensely large stock of such articles as are generally found in a first class jeweller's shop, you will also find here, what is a peculiarity to Sweden, a large assortment of exquisite philigree-work.

Besides his stock of Jewellery Mr Hammer has the largest collection of antiquities held by any private person, which embraces several hundred thousand numbers.

His museum in the adjoining house as well as a part of it, kept in his *Villa* in Djurgården adjoining Hasselbacken, will be shown to visitors, on application.

In the spring of 1875 he will also open a standing exhibition of antiquities at No 18 Fredsgatan, upstairs, corner of Gustaf Adolfs square, adjoining hotel Rydberg, where opportunities will be afforded to every lover of curiosities to complete his collections.

Southern suburb.

Passing over the Carl Johan's Square*) (at locks, called: Slussen) we are in the southern suburb, under the first streets of which the railway runs, disappearing a little beyond in a tunnel, 1,437 feet in length.

By Södermalm's Square and Götgatan we soon arrive at **Mosebacke** or *Mose-Hill*, surely by far the most unrivalled place in Stockholm, which no traveller should omit paying a visit to.



Carl Johan's Square.

The perspective view of the city from the garden terraces is beautiful beyond description, and will no doubt charm the visitor, especially in the early morning. It embraces the whole northern, western and eastern part of the city, "Ladugårdsgärdet" and "Djurgården" in one vast panorama, with the ports and their shipping in the foreground. (Illustration next the title page.)

*) For description of statue, see pag. 19.

The oldest historical monument in Stockholm is found in this neighbourhood on the *Capellansbacken*, reached by some crooked lanes at the foot of an old windmill. The monument consists of a crumbling marble slab, lately encased in an iron frame. The faint lineaments of the crucifixion may yet be seen on it



St. Catherine's church.

and some of its latin inscription, which tells us that it was erected in commemoration of the deadly feud between the German and the Swedish burghers, during the reign of king Albrecht of Mecklenburg, in the year 1389. As an atonement for the cruel murder of sixty innocently imprisoned Swedish burghers, king Albrecht

here raised three marble slabs with inscriptions, of which only one now remains.

St. Catherine's church, the highest building in Stockholm, is a beautiful structure in Grecian cross-style, and its free and lofty unsupported dome is a fine specimen of the architectural skill of its builder, Jean de la Vallée 1670.

A little beyond this church is situated the *Swedish Deaconesses institution* with a training school for nurses, female teachers and a chapel. The hospital is supported by voluntary contributions.

Further eastward we find the extensive ship-building establishment named *Stora hvarfvet* (*the great wharf*).

(From here steamferries carry you over to Djurgården.)

From *Barnängen* with its large factories of cotton, oils, soap, etc, we have steam communication by a beautiful lake with *Nacka* inn picturesquely situated about one mile distant, which excursion is well worth to be made.

If from *Mosebacke* we turn our steps westward, in crossing *Götgatan*, we come to the Church of *St. Maria*, which is a fine structure, notwithstanding the incompleteness of the tower which was erected provisionally after the fire in 1825. Opposite the western entrance to the church-yard stands the house (marked with an inscription) wherein the Swedish Bard *Carl Michael Bellman* was born, the 4th of Febr'y 1740. The street is now called *Bellmansgatan*.

Not far from here, the house at No 43 in *Hornsgatan* is, and will be remarkable in the religious annals, as the property and residence of *Emanuel Swedenborg*, the celebrated mathematician, philosopher and theosophist. A small summerhouse in the garden (still extant) was always his favorite place, and was used by him as his study. The house is visited by many from near and far.

Extending our way to the extreme outskirt of the city this way, we arrive at the *Bergsund Steam-*

boat building establishment, where orders for steamers are extensively carried out.



Enmanuel Svedenborg's study (pag. 83).





The opposite shore of the mainland, and the many islands are filled with numerous country residences of the "well to do" citizens of Stockholm and many factories in various branches are situated here.

Steamers leave here for Riddarholm every ten minutes, passing through the sound of Longholm. On this island with its shipwharf etc., is also the *penitentiary for convicts* in which among other useful trades stonecutting is taught. Here are cut annually several millions of cubic shaped granite blocks (4—5 inches square at the top) with which the principal streets of Stockholm now are paved. Several ship loads are also exported every year to foreign countries, for the same purpose.

Tours in the environs of the city.

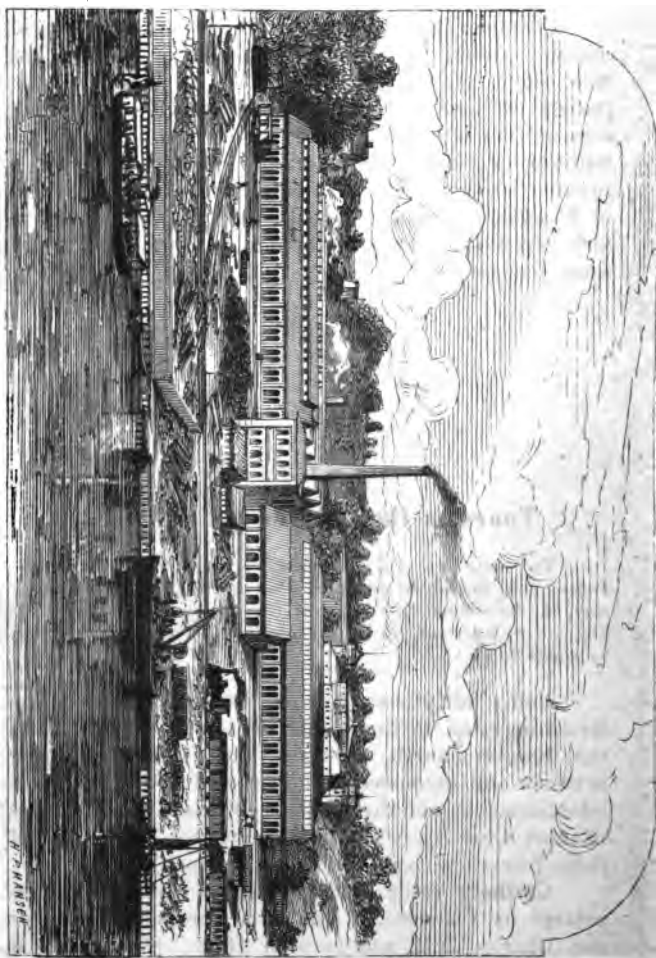
(The route we will now describe, takes from two to four hours, and should be made at least once during the visitor's stay in Stockholm. If the traveller has no interpreter with him, he will do well, to let the portier instruct the driver where he wants to go.)

Being fairly seated in our carriage, we drive up Drottninggatan to the corner of Rörstrandsgatan, past the English church, alongside the railway, and pass between the extensive buildings of the Atlas Company's establishments, and the Rörstrand porcelain manufactories situated close by, where we might drop in and inspect their fine store-rooms. Thence we soon reach the

Carlberg castle formerly a royal residence, appropriated by Charles XI who lived here, and where his son Charles XII was born in 1682. Since 1792 it

has been used as a military school for young cadets. The best view of this place is to be had from the opposite side of the lake, but as we have a long drive before

Atlas establishments.



us, we proceed through the park and forest, and stop for a moment at

Solna church. This is evidently an ancient structure, especially the round tower, as those that built it, seem to have had no idea of brickmaking, as it is built of rough stones rudely but strongly cemented together; no date of its first origin can be found, but in the 12th century, it is mentioned as an *old chapel* (Bönehus). Some antique frescoes are found inside on the walls, and some pagan wooden idols in the vestry.



Solna church.

Among the numerous tombs in the church-yard, are found those of Berzelius and many other celebrities.

On the opposite side of the road we see the city's new cemetery tastefully laid out, and which was consecrated by archbishop *J. O. Wallin* in 1827 (whose monument we see in the foreground of the picture). The ground has been augmented several times chiefly of late years, since the inhabitants of Stockholm were prohibited from burying their dead in the church-yards of the city.

By the large iron gates on the right hand side of the high road we enter **Haga park** and after a drive for half a mile through the shady groves, reach the **Palace of Haga**, built by **Gustavus III** as a summer residence.

Entrance may be obtained if none of the members of the Royal family are there, but there is however not much to be seen except the park.

Through a cross cut we reach the very handsome *Nurseries* and *Hot-houses*, which are under the supervision of a head gardener.



Wallin's monument on the new cemetery (pag. 87).

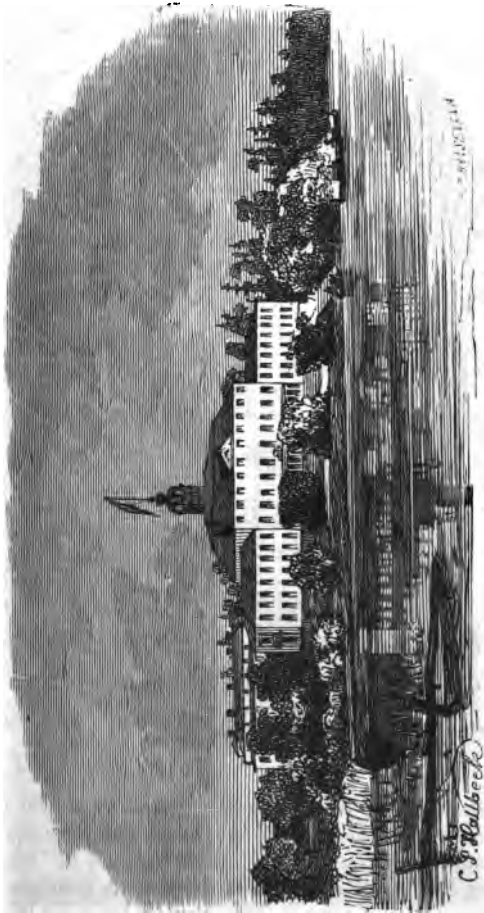
From Haga we soon reach by the highroad the grand alley of planted trees leading to the

Palace of Ulricsdal.

The favourite resort of *Gustavus III* and his queen *Louise Ulrica*, who died here in 1813, surviving her husband 21 years.

When Charles XV ascended the throne, he made this place his summer residence. His untimely death

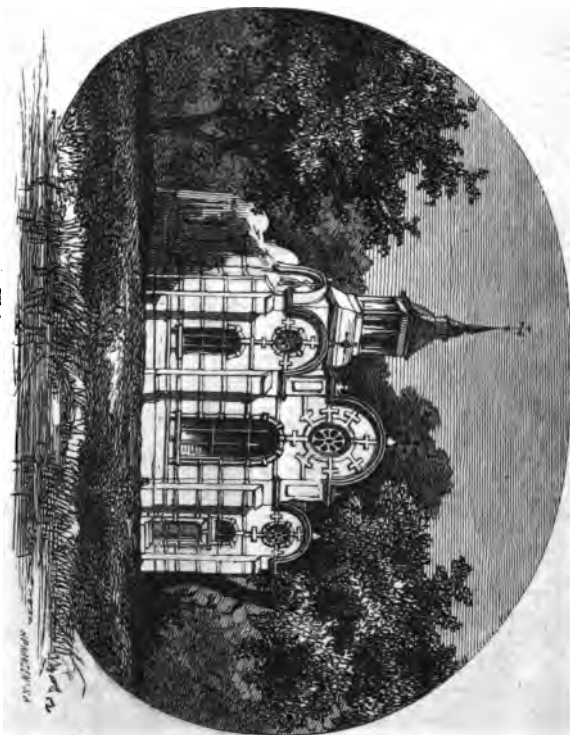
at the age of 45, will be long, and deeply deplored by his subjects, who will never forget the frank, affable, and manly bearing of their beloved monarch.



Ulricsdal, Royal summer residence.

Of his large, and costly collections of antiquity, and arts in every branch, a considerable portion is still to be found in this palace, which is shown to visitors at any time by inquiring for the waiter.

Ulricedals chapel.



On a green hill, a stone's throw from the palace we notice a fine *church*, in Dutch renaissance, built by Charles XV.

In the neighbourhood of the church stands a small building, the facsimile of *Rankhyttan* in Dalarne.

The cottage where *Gustavus Vasa* received shelter, when pursued by the Danes.

On the western side of the palace is a large and well kept fruit garden with hot-houses. Several villas, busts, and statues are seen scattered about the park.

In following the road through the pine-forest we pass the Bergshamra dairy, and Tivoli which are exquisitely situated on the shore of *Brunsviken*.

Crossing the bridge at *Älkestian* we soon reach the *agricultural nurseries* and *Fiskartorpet*, an old wooden hut built and used by Charles XI as his fishing house. The old economist was very fond of angling and spent a good deal of time here; he used often personally to superintend the cooking of his favorite dishes.

Adjacent is seen a high fence surrounding some hundreds of acres of forest, inside which you may perhaps see some of the Deer kept for the Royal sport.

We now drive over the drilling grounds of *Ladugårdsscommon*, and at *Djurgårdsbrunn* enter what is properly, called *Djurgården*, being the favorite resort for pic-nic parties, and the most frequented promenade, and carriage drive of the Stockholmers.

In following the road to the south side of the lake we reach our hotel in 15 minutes, leaving the description of *Djurgården* to the next chapter.

Another drive, a circle within a circle, and if not precisely of the same beauty as regards scenery, is nevertheless to be recommended, the more so as it does not take more than two hours to make the circuit, and the road is always kept in excellent condition.

Driving up *Drottninggatan* we pass the *Academy of Science*, and ascend the hill of *Kungsbacken*, where to our right we have the *Observatory*, and a little beyond to the left from *Norrtullsgatan* we enter the high road shaded by trees on either side, to the *Military academy* of *Carlberg*.

In a fine pavillion built in Turkish style, concerts are often given by sojourning artists, but it is also used as a café.

Under an oak a century old that towers high above the other trees, "the bard" Bellman, now nearly 100 years ago, used to sit singing his compositions to his delighted friends, accompanying himself on the cithern.



Bellman's statue.

A gifted young sculptor *G. A. Nyström* has happily idealised the poet in a beautiful model, which the Landlord of Hasselbacken has had cast in bronze, and erected on this historical spot.

Fine kiosks are put up every where in the garden, and jets of springwater in the flowerbeds assist in

keeping down the temperature during the warm summerdays*).

Adjoining Hasselbacken is the *Circus* building, where during the summer a good circus-troop gives daily performances.

The front of the building has a good café where you are served with all kinds of beverage, either in any of the many small-rooms, or on the verandah.

The next building is the *Franska wårdshuset* (*the Frenchmans Inn*) where good meals, and wine also can be had, in public or private, in case the Hasselbacken should be too crowded. Next are the *Tivoli gardens* with various cheap amusements for the public.

Further we come to *Novilla* another fine café, noticeable so far, that in the winter months it is turned into a summer garden; filled with green trees and plants, singing birds and aquariums. Open daily winter, and summer.

If you would like to have a look at the merchants. Dry-docks, we cross here right over towards the shore, and by a small bridge that connects the Deerpark with the island of *Beckholm*,

we find here the two commercial dry docks, blasted from the solid granite rock; each one extensive enough to take in the largest ship that traverses the Baltic.

On our onward trip we pass many fine villas and private residences, until the *Bellmansro* (*Bell-*

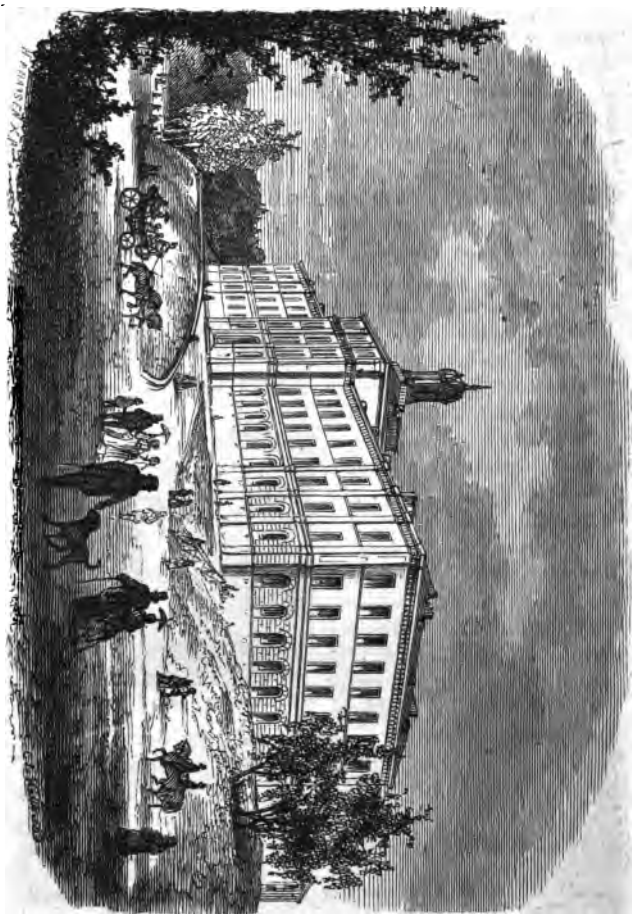


Bellman's bust (pag. 96).

*) To the English traveller who is accustomed to the well-kept velvet lawns, neat flower beds, and the well rolled gravel walks of an English garden, the gardens of Sweden present but an unfavorable impression. The uncultivated scenery is that which possesses most attractions for him.

mans rest) is reached, another café named after the poet, in front of which to the side stands a bust

Mantilla, deaf, dumb, and blind asylum.



the Bard, erected on his anniversary the 26th of July 1829.

At this point, the road branches off into three directions, one leading down to *Friesens park* and the *Bishops-point*, commemorated as the landing place of the bride of Oscar I (the queen dowager Josephine) in 1823, and likewise of the bride of Charles XV in 1849. We will now follow the other road through the wood, until we reach the asylum for the deaf and dumb and blind, named:

Manilla. One of the chief philanthropic institutions in Sweden, where yearly are kept, fed and clothed 90—100 of these unhappy individuals.



Rosendal.

It was commenced in 1809 by *P. O. Borg*, mostly by private means, but stands now under the protection of the government, and at present under the supervision of the son of the founder, Mr O. E. Borg.

The institution is open for inspection every Thursday from 10—2, and anyone taking interest in such an establishment will without doubt be much gratified.

After a circuit in the park, we come to the Royal cottage of **Rosendal**, built by Charles XIV in

Stockholm.

1830, and during the summer months occasionally occupied by the *queen dowager Josephine*.

The extensive nurseries, and hot-houses are well worth a thorough inspection, as many things will be found here of interest to the flower-cultivator and horticulturist.

In the rear of the cottage can be seen a beautiful large porphyry-urn from Charles X^{FV}'s quarries in Elfdal in Dalarne. It is in three separate pieces, foot, stem and crown, is 38 feet in circumference and has a weight of 55 cwt. In the park surrounding are to be seen several statues of bronze and marble.

From any one of the many green hills in the park, you have fine perspective views of the parade-grounds across the lake, where the city garrison is encamped in tents during the months of June, July and August.

The memory of Charles XIV is dear to every inhabitant of Stockholm, he it was who converted the Deerpark (Djurgården) into what it now is. Nature has undoubtedly done most, but skill, labor and money combined, have assisted in making this the most lovely of rural spots to be found so near a city.

From Rosendal we can either return home by the road, or by one of the small steamers, which run from the foot of Hasselbacken, to the city every 5 minutes until midnight.

Environs of Stockholm.

To Drottningsholm.

(Small steamers leave Riddarholm about 5 or 6 times a day. Fare 60 öre. Time 35 minutes.

By ordering a carriage from the livery-stable you can enjoy a fine drive for seven miles, (time one hour) through the deep pine forest through which the road passes. Fare for 4 persons 12 kronor.)



Royal castle of Drottningsholm.

Drottningholm palace. The cornerstone of this, the most elegant if not the largest, royal country-palace, was laid by *Hedvig Eleonora*, queen dowager of Charles X and erected by the famous builders Nicodemus Tessin, father and son.

Gustavus III, and subsequently *Oscar I*, father of the present king of Sweden and Norway, have greatly added to its collections, and luxury.

It contains many paintings by *Ehrenstrahl*, and amongst other things of value, a picture gallery with portraits of all the sovereigns of Europe, cotemporary with Oscar I. A handsome *library*, and a *theatre* built by Gustavus III. The gardens, laid out in French style, are ornamented with groups of sculpture, jets of water, etc.

A *Chinese temple*, built by king Adolphus Fredrik, who was a skilful turner in wood and ivory, with many old genuine chinese curiosities can be seen here; also a *Theatre du Bois*, ingeniously constructed by Gustavus III.

Drottningholm is now the summerresidence of the royal family, but most of the interior will be shown to visitors by permission being obtained from the governor, who resides in the palace.

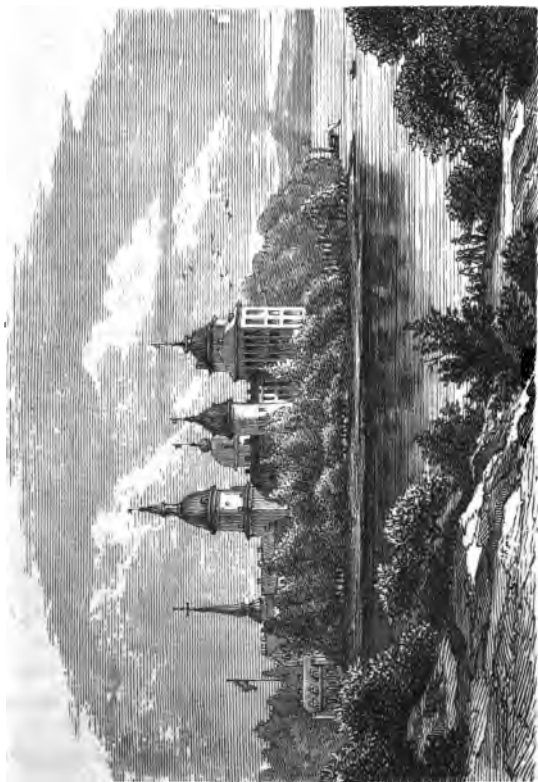
To Gripsholm.

(Steamers leave Riddarholm daily at 9 o'cl a. m. and follow the route of the canal boats as far as to the fjord of Södertelje, then continues westward, and after passing several narrow straits, enter the bay of Gripsholm, and land at the quay of *Mariefred*. Time 3 hours.)

Gripsholm castle, was named from the northern Croesus, *Bo Jonsson Grip*, the founder in 1316 of the present edifice, but is nevertheless mentioned in history under different names long before his time. The castle was rebuilt, and remodelled in 1537 by *Gustavus Vasa*, but again altered, and enlarged by *Gustavus III*, a century ago.

Its greatest attraction is the *picture gallery* with about 1,800 portraits. The whole dynasty of the Vasa sovereigns and their relatives are here represented among which are portraits of Gustavus Wasa and his successor, Eric XIV, painted by this unfor-

tunate king himself. Further many portraits of all the commanding heroes, during the reigns of Gustavus Adolphus, Christina, Charles X, Charles XI and Charles XII, and also a gallery of all the co-



Gripsholm.

temporary sovereigns in Europe, during the time of Gustavus III. Much antique furniture, silver, gobelins tapestry, etc, are to be seen here. A beautiful little theatre, built by Gustavus* III, is found in the upper part of the southern tower.

The prison of Eric XIV may be seen in the uppermost story on the western side, (the oldest tower) kept intact since his imprisonment 300 years ago. Tracks worn into the brick floor by the incessant wanderings of the insane monarch, are plainly visible.

It was also in this castle, *Gustavus IV Adolphus*, the last of the Vasa kings, in 1808 was kept prisoner with his family for a week, previous to their exile. Two monster guns (commonly known as "the hog" and "the sow") are placed in the outer court-yard, being relics, taken by Jacob de la Gardie from the Russians at Ivanogorod.

The fine ruin seen in a meadow close by is from a nunnery, built by *Sten Sture Senior* in 1432, which was destroyed by *Gustavus Wasa*, who in proclaiming the *Lutheran doctrines* as the *state religion*, caused all the monasteries to be destroyed, and all *catholic* usages to be abolished.

Besides the castle, there is nothing more of interest to be seen here. After allowing the visitors time to partake of some refreshments at the tolerably good "Stadshotel", the steamer leaves for Stockholm at 5 o'clock p. m.

To Upsala by steamer.

(Steamers leave Riddarholm daily at 9 o'clock a. m. and reach their destination at 1.30 p. m.)

Soon after leaving the Riddarholms-fjord, the steamer turns to the right (leaving to the left the island of Lofö, on which the royal palace of Drottningholm is situated), winding its course between the numerous islands, and every now and then getting glimpses of stately mansions and neat country residences, such as *Hesselby*, *Riddersvik*, *Lennartens*. etc,

until at *Almare stäk* (where some ruins can be traced of ancient fortifications), the fjord, which here is very narrow, is crossed by a drawbridge, belonging to a new railroad (*Bergslagsbanan*), which is now under construction, and intended to connect Stockholm with the large iron districts north of lake Mælar. Passing through the strait we see *Runsa*, *Steninge*, and other mansions. On the right hand side, almost hidden in the verdure, lies the *palace of Rosersberg*, the favorite residence of king Charles XIII, as well as of his successor Charles XIV (*Bernadotte*); has many valuable collections of marble statues, and fine old paintings, library, splendid park, and fruit gardens.

At the next *point* we have a glance of what was once the town of *Sigtuna*, with many fine ruins, in former days the capital of Sweden.

Sigtuna is said to be founded 2000 years ago by *Sigge Fridulfson*, the historical *Odin*, and the place is often mentioned in the early chronicles. The inhabitants numbered in the year 1188 more than 10,000, when the town was taken, and destroyed by *East-Baltic Wikings*, who amongst other spoils, carried off a pair of *church-doors* of pure silver, and which it is said, may yet be seen in a depository in a church in the city of *Novgorod* in Russia. Within the now diminutive place, nothing of interest is found, besides 4 ruins of churches, dedicated to St. Peter, St. Lorenzo, St. Olaf and St. Nicholai.

On our way further we pass the historical places of *Aske*, *Hätunaholm* and *Ericсанд* until, at the southern end of *Skofjord* on our left, we land in front of the grandest feudal castle to be found in Sweden, the Sko or as it is also named

Skokloster. From the earliest historical records it is first mentioned as a fortified castle, where many of the pagan kings, in the first thousand years of the Christian Era, have lived. In the 15th century, a large monastery, in the hands of the ancestors of the recent occupants, the Brahe family, stood here.

The present castle was built by count Charles Gustavus Wrangel, a general in the thirty-year's war, in the middle of the 17th century and came into the Brahe family by marriage with that of Wrangel.

The structure is a quadrangular building of 144 feet each side, four stories high, making an inner court-yard of nearly 100 feet square, with a tower at each corner. In the castle is found a large quantity of antiquities and curiosities, and as all the male members



Skokloster.

of this illustrious family have either been statesmen or militarymen of great renown, large additions have been made from generation to generation. The eight Ionian pillars in the portico are of great value. The hall, vestibule and staircases are hung everywhere with armory and paintings.

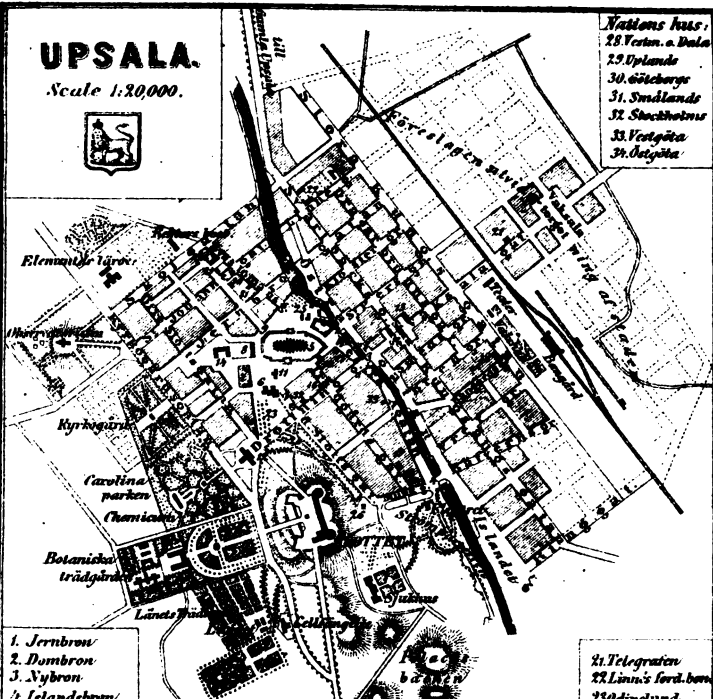
The ceiling of *the hall of the kings*, a work of great merit, in plaster by L'Archevesque, is much admired, as are also the many exquisite works in gobelins tap-

UPSALA.

Scale 1:20,000.



Nations hus:
28. Västman. o. Dale
29. Upplands
30. Gästeborgs
31. Smålands
32. Stockholms
33. Västgöta
34. Östgöta



1. Jernbron
2. Dombron
3. Nybron
4. Islandsbron
5. Domkyrkan
6. Heltiga Trefald. kyrka
7. Erkebiskopshuset
8. Gustavianum

9. Consistorium
10. Skytteanum
11. Seminarium
12. Carolina Rediviva

13. Anatomieum
14. Stallgården
15. Rådhus
16. Stadshus

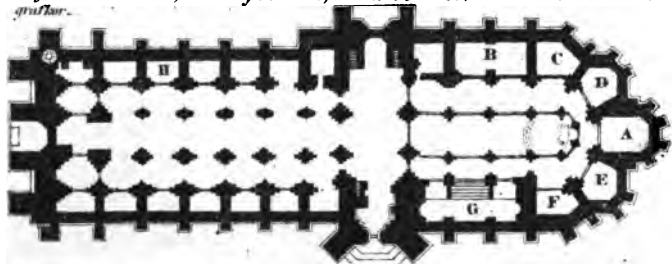
17. Gillet
18. Jernvägshotel
19. Regnellanum
20. Posthuset
21. Telegrafen
22. Linné's förel. bon.
23. Olinstund
24. Nod. Slottspark
25. St. Eriksskåla
26. Slottskällan

- A. Gustavianiska grafkorrt
B. Johan III eller Katarina Jagellonicas grafkorrt
C. Stenriska grafkorrt
D. Birger Pederssons (Brahe) grafkorrt

Plan of THE CATHEDRAL OF UPSALA

Längd 360 fot, bredd 140 fot..

- E. Berncks o. Oxenstiernska grafk.
F. Leijonhufvudska o. De Geeriska
G. Brötl. Oxenstiernska grafk.
H. Banériska grafkorrt med Linnés minnesvård.



estry, cornelian, ivory, amber and crystals, and a large collection of antique furniture in the private apartments. The *armory hall* contains 1,200 muskets of various patterns, besides innumerable quantity of shields, cuirrasses, swords, sabres, poignards, bows, etc, and much antique steel armory for man and horse. A fine gallery of paintings including many portraits of celebrated Swedes, and of members of the family. Among the latter are *Tycho Brahe*, the great astronomer and the lovely *Ebba Brahe*, to whom Gustavus Adolphus was so fondly attached that he would have made her his queen. The rare and valuable *Library* contains more than 30,000 volumes and rare manuscripts.

The family's burial vault can also be inspected. In the adjacently situated church is the *equestrian statue* of general-field-marshal Carl Gustaf Wrangel, in full armour. The church in itself is a museum of curiosities.

To enable strangers to make a more thorough inspection for a day or two, rooms can be had in one of the buildings upon the estate, boats to Krusenberg (telegraphstation) across the bay and carriage to Upsala. From here to Upsala the steamer needs an hour. Steamers leave *Upsala* for *Sko* and *Stockholm* daily at 12 o'cl noon.

To Upsala by rail.

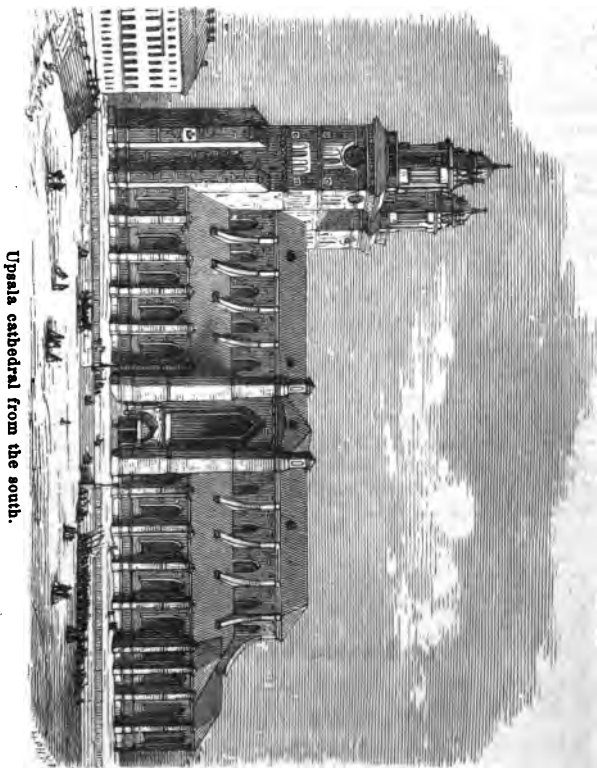
(Express-trains run daily 5 times each way, time about 2 hours [see time-table].)

Upsala.

Handsomely situated on both sides of the Fyris river, has about 12,000 inhabitants, the principal university in Sweden, with many colleges, and scientific institutions.

Hotel: Stadshotellet, Drottninggatan 9, with a good restaurant, and livery stable attached.

The first object that attracts the attention of the stranger, is the old cathedral, size of building 360 by 140 feet, was begun in 1260 and finished 1435, is built upon the site of the old heathen Upsala



Upsala cathedral from the south.

temple, an edifice spoken of in early saga (legends) to have been of enormous size, and immense wealth.

The cathedral had formerly three towers with spires 400 feet high, but these were in 1702 destroyed by lightning, and afterwards replaced by the two present

towers, which are of quite a different style of architecture, but we hope that the long since proposed plan of restoring them to their original style will shortly be carried out.

The interior can be seen at any hour of the day, if you give your Host notice to that effect, who will then notify to the clerk to be in attendance.



Western entrance to the cathedral.

Behind the altar, in the *Gustavian chapel*, is the tomb of Gustavus Wasa, and his two first queens; the walls are painted in fresco with scenes from the most eventful moments of his life:

The seven frescoes painted by prof. Sandberg (1831—37) represents the following 7 events in the life of Gustavus Wasa: 1. Gustavus before the Towncouncil of Lübeck, requesting their assistance against the danes. 2. Gustavus in disguise as a Dalecarlian peasant. 3. His Harangue to the Peasants. 4. The Battle

between the Dalecarlians and the Danes. 5. The triumphal entry of Gustavus into Stockholm. 6. Presentation of the first Swedish translation of the Bible to him. 7. His address from the throne to his last parliament.

The Gustavian tomb (pag. 107).



In the choir are to be seen many ancient specimens of stained glass.

The remains of the great botanist *Carolus Linnaeus* lie here in the family vault of Gustavus Banér, under a mural tablet of red porphyry, with his portrait by Sergel. Many of the tombstones, are more than 500 years old. A shrine of silver containing the bones of *St. Eric* (the patron saint of Stockholm) is to be seen here.

In the middle aisle, in front of the pulpit, you can see in the arched roof over your head, a hand with two outstretched fingers; on this spot many of the regents of the Wasa dynasty were crowned, as were also many kings of earlier date.

Close by the cathedral is the still elder *Trinity church*, belonging to the adjoining country parish, situated in the park, named *Odinslund*. Here an obelisk has been raised in memory of Gustavus Adolphus, the great patron and second founder of the university.

The *University* of Upsala (recently 1,200 students), was founded 1477 by the administrator Sten Sture the elder. It possesses a great number of scientific institutions and buildings, amongst which the principal is:

The *Carolina Rediviva*: the university library, containing about 200,000 volumes and 7,000 manuscripts, and comprising many rare, and highly valuable works. Among the latter is a copy of the four gospels, with moveable silver letters on parchment, in the old gothic languages. This book named *Codex Argenteus*, containing 188 folios was made by bishop Ulphilas one thousand years before Gutenberg was born.

The *Museum Gustavianum*, on the opposite side of the park Odinslund, contains some good pictures, antiquities, a zoological collection, and cabinets of curiosities.

Upsala castle. Originally built by Gustavus Wasa in 1548 was burnt down in the great fire of 1702 and soon after rebuilt, it does not however retain any of its former splendour. Is now the residence of the *governor* but contains nothing of value.

Among the many historical events of the old castle may be mentioned one, which took place in 1654 when *queen Christina*, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, after appointing her successor Charles X before the assembled Diet, disrobed herself of her royal mantle, renounced her inherited crown, and retired to private life. She died at Rome 1689. In front of the castle stands a *Bust* of Gustavus Wasa, cast in bronze, modelled by Fogelberg.

Some ruins to the south, are all that remain of the old castle.



The Old Upsala Mounds.

The Botanical garden, to the westward of the castle, has a fine floral collection, and many rare plants are to be found here, although in a latitude of more than 60 degrees. There is a little temple in the gardens, with a good statue of Carolus Linnæus, by Byström. In the *old botanical garden* on Svartbäcksgatan at the northern end of the city, stands the *house of C. Linnæus*.

The various collections of the university can (except the library, which is only open from 11 to 1) be seen at any time of the day, by giving notice to the respective doorkeepers.

Old Upsala, situated about two miles to the east of the city (by railway 15 minutes), is remarkable for its *mounds* or burial places from the bronze age. The three principal mounds are attributed to Odin, Thor and Frey, whence we have Onsdag, Thorsdag, Fredag (Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday).

The highest one, 64 feet, was cut through in 1874, to enable the universal ethnographical congress, then assembled at Upsala, to examine the inside of it, when fragments of a skeleton and some ornaments were found, which are to be seen in the National museum at Stockholm. From the top of the next mound, hundreds of lesser dimensions can be seen for miles around. The old church here dates back long before the Christian era.

Trip to Waxholm.

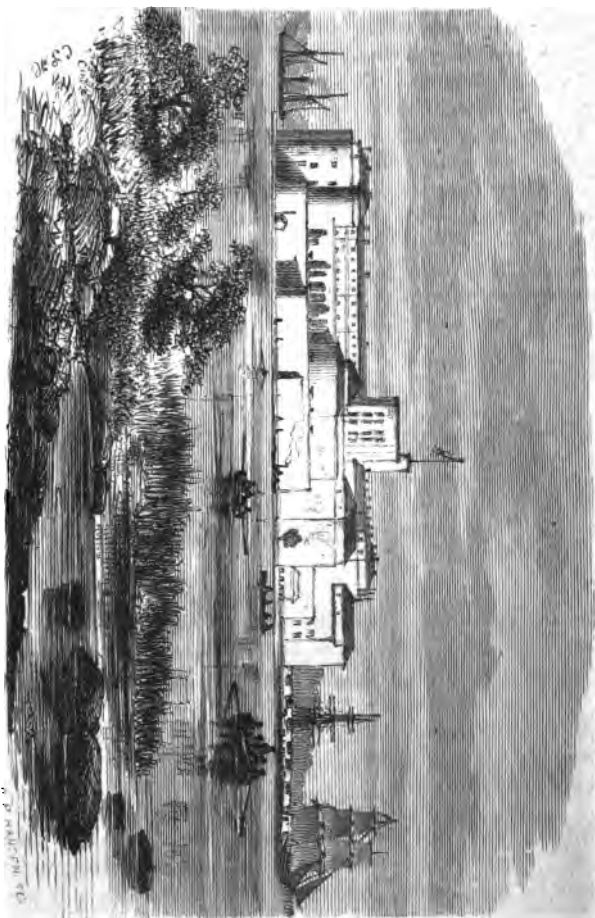
The small town of Waxholm (1,500 inhab.) is a much frequented bathing-place, but its greatest attraction is derived from the *Waxholms fästning* (fort) built on a granite island, opposite Waxholm.

Visitors are always permitted to inspect the fort and its batteries, although the foreigner will have to undergo some formalities, but will never (in time of peace) be refused.

The fort was commenced by *Gustavus Wasa* and greatly enlarged and strengthened by Gustavus Adolphus, but quite recently (within the last decennium) put in its present defensive state. We can not give the number of guns, but by judging from those in position, it seems impossible for any unfriendly man of war, to pass the fort with impunity, as there is

deep water only on one side of the fort and the masked batteries on the opposite shores, (not to mention

Waxholm's fort.



the torpedoes) would most likely alone be sufficient to disable the intruder.

From the top of the fort a splendid view is to be had of the surrounding islands and bays, with their many villas, and sailing vessels.

Steamers leave Stockholm for Waxholm from the front of the royal palace at 9 o'cl a. m. and at 3 p. m., making the trip there and back in about 4 hours. (Good refreshments on board.)

As Waxholm is the only inlet to Stockholm for larger vessels, tourists pass it on their way to Russia, (if bound thither), but in most cases they miss seeing it, as the steamers for Russia and Finland generally



Scenery in the shores of Stockholm.

leave Stockholm at midnight, and reach Waxholm in about an hour after starting.

For other small trips by steamer in the neighbourhood of Stockholm, such as those to *Gustafsberg porcelaine factory* and *Dalarö* which are surrounded by exquisite scenery, especially at a place named *Skuru*, as well as to *Rydboholm*, *Östanå* and *Ulricsdal* by water and many others, see "*Sveriges kommunikationer*", published weekly, which is found in every café, and at every hotel.

The Gothä Canal.

The trip from Stockholm to Gothenburg occupies two days and a half, by good, elegant, and comfortable steamers; and being one of the most picturesque routes in Sweden, it is highly recommended to the tourist.

(Steamers start, four or five times a week from the landing at Riddarholm, for Gothenburg via the canal, but as cabin accommodation for passengers is limited to about 30 to 40 on each steamer, and as the travelling by this route during the summer-months is much frequented, it is advisable to secure tickets a few days in advance.

The tickets cost 25 kronor, food not included. The food on board is good, and all paid for by the carte. 2 kronor will be sufficient to give the waiter, and the same amount to the stewardess at the end of the tour. The captain of the ship generally speaks some English.)

The plan to connect the Baltic with the open sea near Gothenburg by canal was devised at a very remote age. Charles IX (1599—1611) was the first to commence the undertaking; he opened a part, called "Carls graf", to avoid the upper falls on the Gothä River. During the next centuries the works languished or were slowly continued. The famous *Swedenborg* drew Charles XII's attention to the undertaking in 1716 and *Polhem*, a celebrated Swedish engineer of this time, began to work here, but at the death of this king, 3 years afterwards, the works again ceased. At last in 1793 a company was formed for construction of the Trollhätta canal, after a plan of the engineer, *Eric Nordevall* and this was opened in 1800. At the beginning of the present century the baron *Baltzar von Platen* was placed at the head of the undertaking, and he may be said to be the founder of the Gothä canal as it now exists. He summoned to his aid a famous English engineer *Thomas Telford* and in spite of all the difficulties, caused by the disastrous period of 1809—10,

when Finland was taken from Sweden, and for the opposition of many, who stated that the canal would be the grave which would swallow up all Sweden's resources, Platen had the satisfaction of seeing the western part of the Gotha canal opened for traffic in 1822. Finally in 1832, three years after the death of Platen, the two Swedish seas were at length connected.

The entire length of the whole waterway across the country is about 370 English miles; but of this, only about 50 are canal, and 50 more along



Lake Mælars.

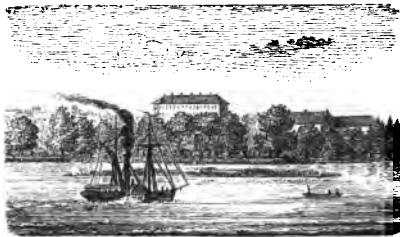
the coast of the Baltic. The remainder consists of rivers, bays and lakes, surrounded with enchanting scenery, and in many parts being of the most pleasing character.

The steamer after leaving Stockholm, winds her way westward between the numberless islands of the lake *Mælars*, a distance of nearly twenty miles, until the town and canal of *Södertelje* are reached. Here a portion of the old canal, commenced by Engelbrecht in 1435, intended to connect lake Mælars with the Baltic, can be seen.

The new canal finished in 1819, two miles long has only one lock and is cut entirely through sand ravines. Södertelje is a much frequented bathing-place.

On leaving the canal you pass several Islands consisting of chalk formations, where lime-kilns and quarries are seen in busy operation.

High on a hill to the right upon the mainland a view is obtained of the beautiful old manor of



Hörningsholm.

Hörningsholm, a noted place in the early history of Sweden. Here John Banér, a famous hero and commander in the thirty-year's war, when eight years of age, whilst playing with some

other children, fell from a window in the upper story, 40 feet from the ground, escaping entirely unhurt.

Previous to 1719, the castle had high towers and spires, like many of the feudal castles still preserved, but was in the said year burnt down by



Gottenvik.

Russian marauders, who this summer, without any declaration of war, invaded and burned nearly every

one of the small defenceless villages and hamlets on almost the entire length of the coast of Sweden.

After passing over a number of small fjords, the steamer stops for a few minutes at *Oxelösund* for land-

ing, or receiving passengers. This place has the deepest water of any harbour in the Baltic and has recently been selected as the terminus of the *Swedish Central Railway*,

thereby putting the largest Iron producing districts of the country in direct communication with the Baltic and foreign commerce.



The ruin of Stegeborg castle (pag. 118).



Stegeborg (pag. 118).

Next the steamer enters a wide gulf of the Baltic, the *Bråviken*, and after two hours run, is at *Gottenvik*.

at the fjord of Slätbaken, where to our left, we soon pass the *ruin of Stegeborg castle* which in the days of its glory was often the summer residence of the Wasa family.

King John III, second son of Gustavus Wasa was born here in 1537 and the castle was for a long time after, occupied by his queen and their children. The castle which has withstood many sieges has never been burnt, but was by order of Charles XI in 1690, demolished, and many hundred loads of stone from it, have been used in the construction of the present royal palace of Stockholm.



Mem.

At "Mem" we are at the commencement of the Gotha canal and enter the first of the 74 locks between this place and Gothenburg.

Here in former days stood the formidable castle of "Mem", the stronghold and retreat of Jacob Bagge a brave sailor and admiral, during the reign of Eric XIV. Amongst his many exploits, history relates that one fine summer day, he brought home twelve large images of solid silver, representing the twelve apostles, which he *found* somewhere in a church in Ditmarschen (Holstein) and being afraid that his king and sovereign master might have a longing for images of that peculiar style, he had them hidden in a cave and that so well, that to this day they have never been found, *and probably never will.*

At the foot of a mighty block of granite, on the top of which is found the ruin of an old castle, the *Ramundahäll*, we pass the small town of *Söderköping* and now proceed on our inland journey.

Two locks are met at *Mariefhof* and four others at *Carlsberg*, and after passing through two more, the steamer seems to have "climbed the mountain"; while



Söderköping.

deep down beyond the sloping hill sides, you see parishes, churches, and green meadows with grazing cattle, in every direction.

The canal now soon joins the lake *Asplängen*, 3 miles long, but commences again by the locks at *Hulta* and we soon reach *Norsholm* at the lake *Roxen*, where the eastern main-line of the governments railways, from Stockholm to Malmö, crosses the canal.

Lake *Roxen*, 15 miles long by 6 wide is 109 feet above the level of the Baltic. At about the middle of the lake the tower of the cathedral of *Lindköping* can be seen in a southerly direction.

Between the lakes *Roxen* and *Boren* are 16 locks, with an elevation in all of 136 feet, and as the steamer needs more than two hours to make the ascen-



Wreta cloister.

sion of a part of them here, it gives the passengers ample time to visit the adjacently situated *Wreta cloister-church*.

The church is built on the foundation of the old *Wreta cloister* erected by *king Inge II* in 1128, whose tomb, with those of two other kings, can yet be seen. In a sidechapel are found a number of standards, taken in the thirty-years' war by descendants of the Douglas family, who then emigrated from Scotland to Sweden.

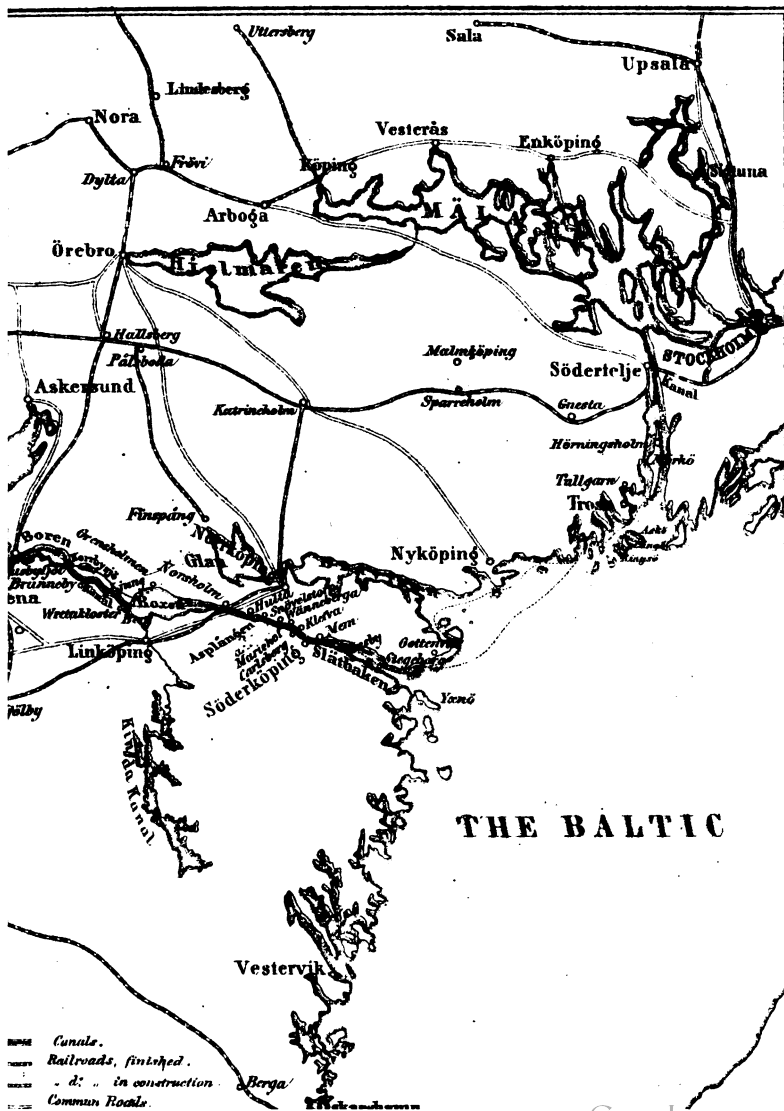
In *Ljunga church*, on the right hand side of the canal, rest the remains of count *Axel Fersen*, who at a political demonstration in 1810, was murdered in Stockholm.



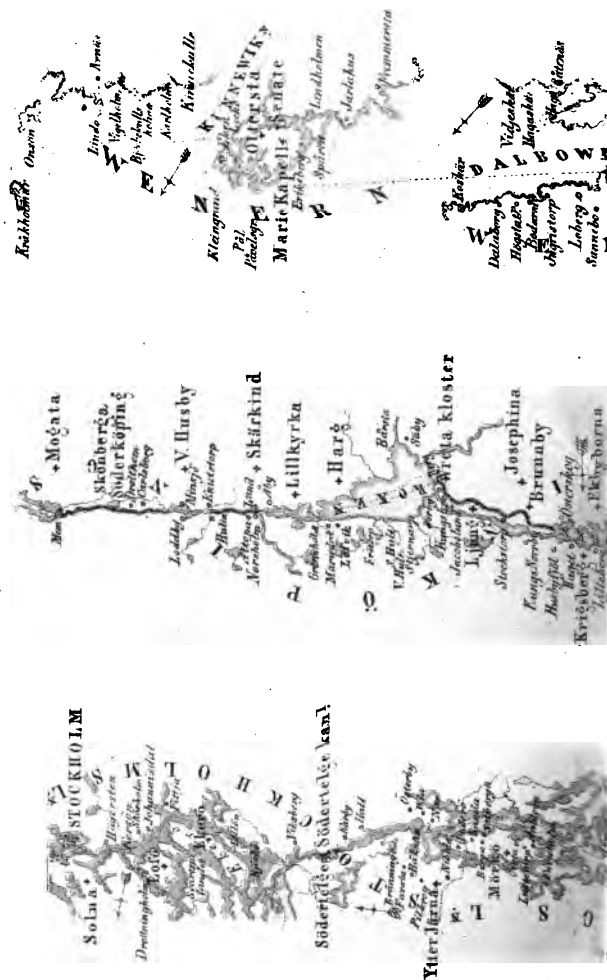
Borenskult.

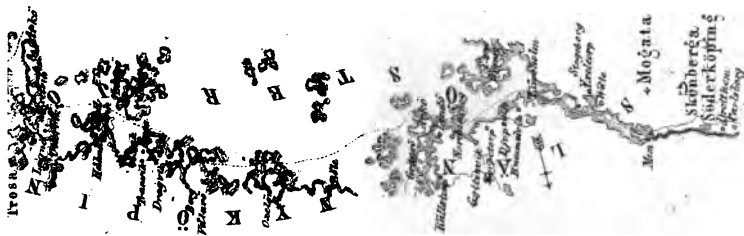
After passing the lock at the beautifully situated *Brunnby*, former residence of archbishop A. Lindblom, we pass the now deserted church of *Brunneby*, and many rich and well kept estates, until at *Borensberg* we enter the lake *Boren*.

Lake Boren 8 miles long by 2 miles wide, 246 feet above the level of the Baltic is much admired for its pure water, clear as crystal. At the northern end of the lake, is situated the ancient royal estate of *Ulfåsa*, the birthplace of Sancta Brigitta. Her study, in the tower of the adjacent *Christberg church*, is yet



Special Map of THE GOTHA CANAL





kept intact. The tombstone of her husband the mighty Ulf Gudmarson has been taken to Stockholm, and can be seen amongst the collection of church antiquities in the National museum.

After ascending the five locks at the very romantic *Borenskhult* we have in all passed 37 locks and have just as many more to go through before reaching Gothenburg.

If the weather is fine, passengers can enjoy a nice walk on the smooth canal-bank from Borenskhult to *Motala* machine shops, about 2 miles distant, allowing the steamer to overtake them here, as it generally stops at this place about half an hour for the discharge of freight.

Motala has the largest iron-foundries and steam-engine-manufactories in Sweden, which were established in 1822, and employ at present more than 2,000 mechanics. The wharfs for the building of steamers and machine-shops of "Lindholmen" at Gothenburg, and of the other "*Motala*" at *Norrköping*, as well as the extensive machine-shops at *Nyköping*, belong to this company.

Several other factories, such as: papermill, match-factory, artificial stone (concrete), etc, are also found here. Some ruins seen close by, are remains of fortifications erected in 1567, to oppose an invasion of the Danes.

The passengers must now go on board again, but if the steamer should stop at the little town of *Motala* for half an hour, which may be ascertained from the captain, another fine walk



Platens grave.

may be had for a mile on the northern bank of the canal, where we soon arrive at the grave of colonel

Stockholm.

Baltzar von Platen († 1829) the ingenious founder of the canal. In conformity with the desire he often expressed in his lifetime, his mortal remains rest here on the riverside, under a flat slab of marble enclosed by an iron railing, shaded by elms and poplar-trees.

At Motala the canal is crossed by a private company's railway connecting Mjölby on the eastern, with Hallsberg on the western mainline of the government railway.

The steamer now proceeds to *Wadstena* on the eastern shore of lake *Wettern*, elevation 295 feet.



Wadstena slott.

Here near the water we notice an old castle the *Wadstena slott*, built in 1545 by Gustavus Wasa, at the expense of the cloisters, of which there were many formerly in this place.

The church in Wadstena, now called *Klosterkyrkan*, erected in 1395 was then named and dedicated to *St. Brigitta* (the only female saint of Sweden), who died in 1373 and was canonized by the pope in 1391. A shrine containing her bones is still to be seen. Her portrait on the wall above.

A beautiful monumental tomb of prince Magnus, the fourth son of Gustavus Wasa, stands in the choir. This church also contains the graves of many histori-

cal men, such as Bo Johnson Grip, the builder of Gripsholm and many other castles in Sweden, Magnus Stenbock, Jösse Ericson, two queens, and several clerical notorieties.

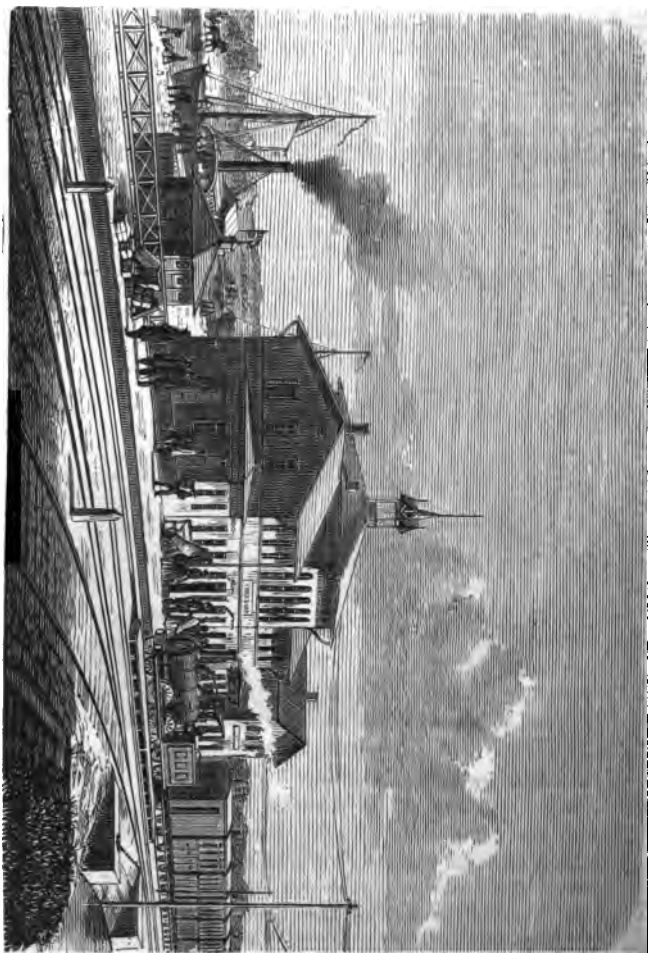
From Vadstena we cross the lake Wettern in half an hour, and enter the canal again at the foot



The prince Magnus' tomb.

of *Carlsborg's* fortifications, which were commenced during the reign of Charles XIV in 1832, and are not yet completed. Passing through *Rödesund* we enter lake *Bottensjön* 4 miles long and at *Forsvik's* iron factory, ascend the last lock, and are now in the lake *Viken*, the highest point on the canal, 308 feet above the level of the sea.

This lake is fed by natural springs as well as from smaller confluences, derived from the marshes of *Vaberg*, and by its greater or less volume of water,



Töreboda (pag 125).

it regulates the traffic, and the size of vessels navigating this part of the canal between the lakes *Wettern* and *Wenern*; but as the water seldom falls below 7 feet, the passenger steamers are never hindered, as they do not draw more than 6 feet.

From lake *Viken*, the steamer slowly descends through long cuttings, and basins, and after passing *Fägreå's church* and the lock at *Jonsboda* we approach *Töreboda*, where the western main line of the Stockholm—Gothenburg railway crosses the canal.



The castle of Leckö (pag. 126).

At *Hajstorp*, within a distance of less than a mile we descend nine locks, and after passing through eight more we arrive at *Sjötorp* station, at the edge of one of the largest lakes in Europe, lake *Wenern*.

Between *Hajstorp*, and *Sjötorp*, a great many serious obstacles in the construction of the canal, have been most ingeniously overcome by the builders.

Lake *Wenern*, 148 feet above the level of *Kattegat* is 94 miles long, and its greatest width 43, and

in some places a depth of more than 350 feet, has been found.

From Sjötorp the vessel steams off in a south-westerly direction until rounding the island of *Källandsö*, we reach the *castle of Leckö* built by *bishop Brynolf of Skara*, although it has undergone many alterations by fire and rebuilding, it still retains a good deal of its ancient imposing splendour.

After a few hours run, we land at *Wenersborg*, a well and regularly built town, at the southmost end of the lake.



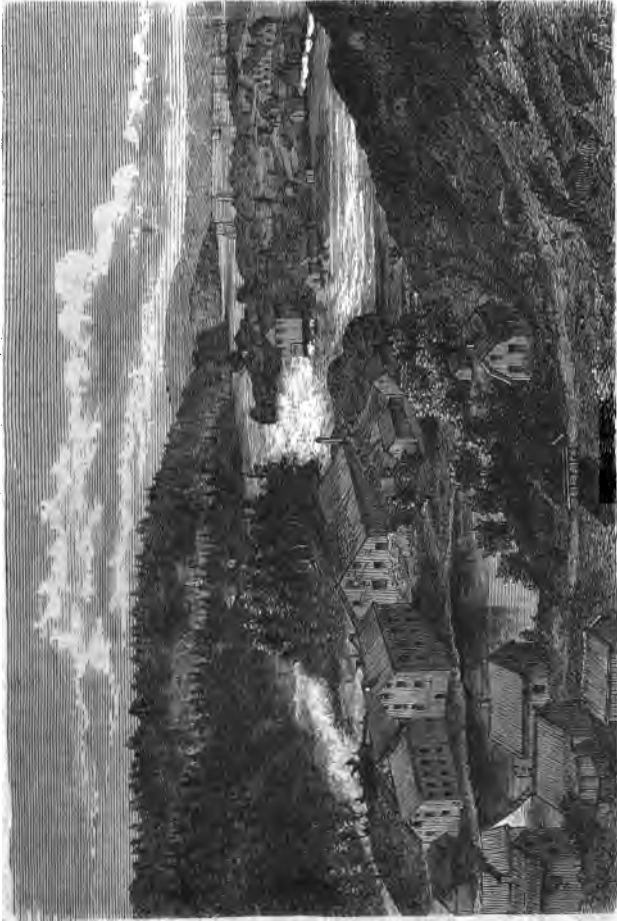
Wenersborg.

At Wenersborg, rebuilt since the great conflagration in 1834, when the whole town was consumed, the Uddevalla—Herrljunga railroad crosses your path by a steel drawbridge, built by major Adelsköld, a few years ago.

The steamer in turning to the right of the Göta River enters the lake of *Wassbotten* connected by *Carl's canal* (commenced by *Polhem* in 1716 but first completed by *Wiman* in 1754) with the river below *Rännum*, which here makes a dash of 20 feet. The scenery of the surrounding country is very exquisite, and

after passing the two locks at *Brinkebergskulle*, and a short cut at *Stallbacka*, the steamer plunges into the swift river, and after a miles run lands us at

Trollhättan (the home of the waterwitches). A good hotel is situated near the falls, and close to the



Trollhättan.

landing place. Travellers can here find good accommodation, and most pleasantly spend a day or two in exploring the wild neighbourhood, and afterwards may continue their journey by another steamer, for there is generally, at any hour of the day at least one steamer to be found within the locks, on its way to or from Gothenburg.

If your time however should not permit a prolonged stay, numerous guides are found, who for a small gratuity will show you round for 2 or 3 hours (the time it will take the steamer to pass through the numerous locks at this place) and the gentlemanly commanders of the canal steamers, will always through their steam-whistles give you loud signals, when it is time to embark again.

Travellers coming from the northern parts of Sweden or Norway, may perhaps feel disappointed in the appearance of the height of the falls, after the grandeurs to which they have been accustomed in the more northerly places, but the views are nevertheless of extreme beauty, and in regard to the vast volume of water in the cataracts, it is exceeded by none in Europe.

The cataracts of *Trollhätta* consist in fact of a succession of falls, of which the first is called *Gullöfallet*, where on both sides of an inaccessible little island the *Gullö*, the waters makes a dash of 26 feet. Next comes the highest of the falls the *Toppöfallet*, of 44 feet, likewise by a cliff divided into two parts. The water now rushes downwards until at *Stampeström* a dash of 9 feet is made, and a little further down is thrown over three precipices, making what is named the *Infernal falls* (*Helvetesfallen*), being together a descent of 28 feet, and finally the last at *Flottbergström*, where the fall is only 4 feet.

The falls combined, have in all an altitude of 111 feet.

From the upper rapids the series of falls are extremely beautiful. Polhems fall, a splendid dash of water 70 feet high, is a part of a broken lock,

blasted in the rock. At *Toppöfall*, by an iron bridge you reach a small cliff (fee, 25 öre for passing the bridge which goes to the school-fund) in the centre of the currents. The scene from here down the succeeding falls is extremly wild, conversation with your company is entirely debarred by the roar of the waters. At different points rainbows, formed by the spray of



Kungsgrottan.

the water, are visible. Following the pathway through the pine forest you pass the *Stampeström* fall, and finally the three *Infernal* falls (*Helvetesfallen*).

On your way down alongside the falls, you are shown a smooth-worn semicave, *Kungsgrottan* (the Kings cave) so called from the numerous names cut in the rocks here, mostly by order of the many royal visitors, who at different periods have viewed the falls.

At *Åkersvass* below the double row of locks, you find the steamer, after having made a descent of 139 feet since leaving *Wenersborg*, ready to carry you further.

The force of the falls at Trollhättan has been estimated at 250,000 horse-power of which a few



Opening of a lock.

hundred hitherto only have been made serviceable in the various sawmills and manufactories erected here.

On leaving *Åkersvass*, the steamer will reach Gothenburg in three hours time, on the smooth and subdued river, the only interference being the lock at *Lilla Edet*, the last between Stockholm and Gothenburg.

On both sides of the river, the country is dotted over with villages, churches, manufactories and country houses. On our right we discover a ruin of the once formidable citadel *the Bohus fort* which dates back more than 500 years, and many a hard battle has here been fought between the Swedes, Norwegians and Danes, especially in former days, when the Gotha river constituted the boundary between their respective dominions.



The ruin of the Bohus fort.

At *Kongelf*, a small town at the foot of the ruin, one arm of the river branches off to the right, quickly falling into the sea, while the left branch which we must navigate runs in a southerly direction, till in about half an hour we land at Gothenburg.

Gothenburg (Göteborg).

The second largest town in Sweden, numbers about 60,000 inh., is the seat of the governor, and a bishop; has very large exports and imports and will before long, owing to its convenient situation upon the shore of the western ocean, in a commercial point of view, be superior to Stockholm.

The town was founded in 1619, by the great *Gustavus Adolphus*, who had even then, a foresight of the important position of the place, politically as well as commercially, and who offered many advantages to the foreigners emigrating thither especially to Hollanders and Scotchmen, traces of whose residence are yet plainly visible, in the style and construction of the city; which is entirely different to any other town in Sweden.

Gothenburg is connected by railway with all the principal places in Sweden and Norway, and by its number of elegant and swift steamers, in daily communication with Denmark via *Fredrikshavn* and *Copenhagen*; *Christiania*, *Bergen* and *Drontheim* in Norway, as well as once a week or oftener with: *Hull*, *Leith*, *London*, *Hamburg*, *Amsterdam*, *Havre*, *Bordeaux*, *New-York*, etc.

The streets are well paved, and the 4 Hamngatorna divided by so many canals, thronged with fishing-boats and lighters, and spanned by numerous bridges, all of which, give to the city a busy appearance.

The moat and the canals, are constantly receiving fresh supplies of water from the *Mölndal* river, east of the town.

Hotels. Gothenburg is greatly in want of more convenient hotels than it now possesses, but we understand, some of its wealthy citizens have now taken the matter in hand, wherefore hopes are entertained that this so long delayed necessity will

soon be overcome. At present *Götha källare* and *Haglund's hotel* are the best, next comes *Bloms Hotel*, *Hotel Royal*, *Hotel Carl XV*, etc. but all are second rate.



Gothenburg.

Restaurants. *Haglungs hotel*, *Frimurarlogen* (Free-Mason's lodge), *Börsen* (the Exchange), *Lorentzberg* and *Café du Commerce* at Skeppsbron.

Foreign Newspapers at Haglunds hotel, the Bachelors club (after introduction by any one of its members, mostly merchants) and at the Museii reading-cabinet.

Baths. Warm baths at Brunsparken, near Haglund's Hotel, and swimming baths at various places on the riverside.



Gustaf Adolf's statue.

the *Townhall* and the *Post-office*. Further down on *Norra Hamngatan* is the "Christina" or "German" church, and near to it the *Telegraph-office*, and the *Göteborg's Museum* whose large collections are open to visitors 10—2,30 and 4—6, but on holy-days from 1—3 and 6—8.

Cabs and *Droskas* are cheap and numerous, fares about the same as in Stockholm, and also governed by "Taxes"; found in the vehicle.

Drives can be taken through the parks, the suburb of Haga, and by the shaded avenues leading out of town to the eastward, where the munificent merchants of Gothenburg have erected their fine, and costly country-residences.

At *Gustaf Adolf's square*, stands the statue of the founder of the city; cast in bronze, after a model by *Fogelberg*, and unveiled on the 6th of Nov. 1855, on the 223rd anniversary of the death of the hero. Fronting the same square, are the *Börs* (Exchange)

The *English church*, built 1855, is situated at Kaserntorget, and of other churches we will mention the *Gustavi church* or *Domkyrkan* built 1802—1815, the *Nya Kyrkan i Haga*, in fine English-Gothic style,



Norra Hamngatan.

(the expences defrayed by the generosity of David Carnegie and other pious persons), the *Catholic church* near the railroad depot, the *Hebrew Synagogue* at Stora Nygatan, and many others. Gothenburg has a great number of sanitary, educational, and charitable in-

stitutions which are highly recommended to inspection by the specialist.

Near the Horticultural society's park and nurseries, outside the moat, is situated the newly erected *New theatre*, a very handsome edifice, with convenient seats for 800 spectators. The *old* or *mindre theater* is opposite Göta Källare, on Södra Hamngatan.



The English church (pag. 135).

In the *Kungsparken* is found a copy in bronze of *Molin's "Bältespännare"* (the Wrestlers) and at the park of *Lorentsberg* we find the bust of "*Wadman*" the poet. At "*Trädgårdsföreningen*" and at "*Lorentsberg*" free open air concerts are given every afternoon.

By a multitude of swift little steamers which leave *Skeppsbron* every 5 minutes, smaller excursions



The New Theatre.

can be made on the river; touching at *Lindholmen mechanical work-shops and steamboat building establishments: Ericssberg foundry, "Masthugget", "Warfvet", "Klippan", "Långedrag", etc., and "Fort Elfsborg"* at the entrance from the sea. Another much frequented excursion is generally made up the coast, by larger steamers touching at the fashionable bathing place of *Marstrand*, and through *Stenungsund* and *Scane-sund* to *Uddevalla* and back the next day, or by taking the morning train from *Uddevalla* to *Wenersborg* return by steamer via *Trollhätte falls*.

For tourists on their way to Stockholm, and whose time does not allow them to go by the Gotha canal route, we will mention that steamers leave daily for the beautiful cataracts of "Trollhätta", and after allowing ample time for inspection, will bring the passengers back again to Gothenburg before night.

Two Express trains leave daily for Stockholm, time 12 hours.

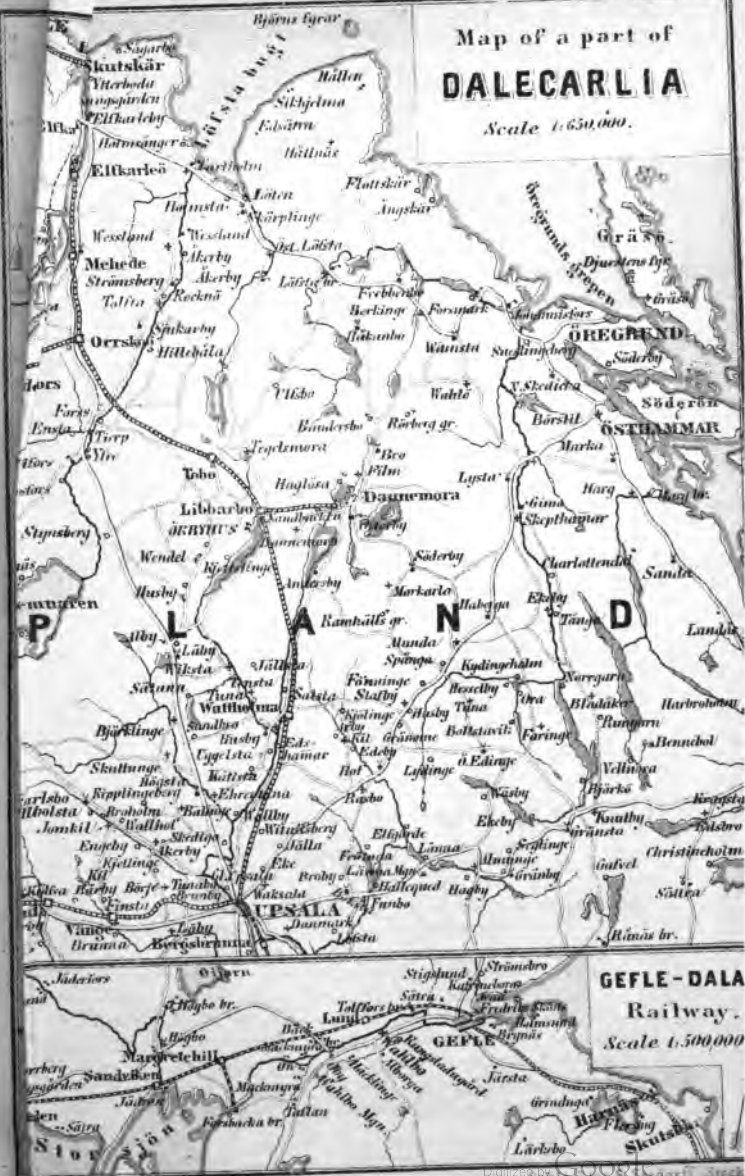
For travellers going to the continent, the shortest route from here is via Fredrichshavn across the Kattegat, whence steamers leave daily, time about 4 hours.

The different routes to Dalecarlia (Dalarne).

- I. By steamer to *Gefle*, and via *Gefle-Dala* railway.
- II. " " " *Upsala* " " *Upsala-Gefle* and *Gefle-Dala* railways.
- III. " rail to *Upsala* and via *Upsala-Gefle* and *Gefle-Dala* railw.
- IV. " " " *Sala & Krylbo* and posthorses via *Hedemora* to *Strand* at lake *Runn*, and steamer to *Falun*.
- V. " steamer via *Strömsholms canal* to *Smedjebacken*, and stages to *Ornäs* at lake *Runn*, and steamer to *Falun*.
- VI. " steamer to *Köping*, and by *Frövi-Ludvika* and *Wessman-Barken R:ys* to *Smedjebacken*, and road by route V.

DALECARLIA

Scale 1:650,000.



GEFLE-DALA
Railway.
Scale 1:500,000

Scale 1:500,000

Route I. Steamers leave the quay at Skeppsbron in Stockholm daily for Gefle; time from 12 to 14 hours, and thence daily communication to Falun by rail in 4 hours.

Routes II and III (see excursion to Upsala, pag. 105). Trains leave the central station several times a day for Upsala, and from there twice a day for Gefle.

After leaving Upsala in a northerly direction, past the *tumuli* of old Upsala, the train stops a few minutes at Wattholma station. In the neighbourhood lies the old Chateau of Sälsta, built by Nicodemus Tessin senior, about 200 years ago, which after having had several Royal, as well as other illustrious owners, has now for nearly a century been in the possession of the Brahe family. It has, like many of the numerous country residences of the Swedish nobility, costly collections of art and antiquity. The next station *Lilbarbo* 25 e. miles from Upsala, is connected by a branch railway of 5 miles length, with the Dannemora mines, the oldest, richest, and most productive ones in Sweden. A good hotel is kept here, and the place is yearly visited by hundreds of tourists. Not far off are the celebrated iron, and steel-works of *Österby*. Close to the station, across the *Vendel lake* is seen the old castle of *Örbyhus*, where the unhappy Eric XIV breathed his last, poisoned by order of his brother, King John III.

After passing the *Tobo* and *Tierp* stations, we arrive at *Orrskog*, where a private company's branch railway of 5 miles length, runs to the very extensive ironworks of *Söderfors*, situated on the shore of Dalelf river, which here forms beautiful cataracts, and whose voluminous masses of water constitute the main power for driving the heavy machinery, of which we will mention the anchor-forges, the only ones of that kind in Sweden.

At *Elfkarleö* station, 5 miles north of Orrskog the Dalelf is crossed by a bridge built upon 6 arches

420 feet long, and the railroad is afterwards carried over a deep gulch, by means of a trestlebridge, 450 feet long, after which we soon plainly hear the roar from the *Elfkarleby* cataracts, which have here a fall of 50 feet, and a width of 257 feet. and whose gigantic masses are second only, to those of Trollhättan.

Considerable quantities of salmon-trout, are caught below the falls.

At *Harnäs* station 12 miles further, we are on the sea-side of the gulf of Bothnia; in clear weather a good many white sails can be seen on its broad



Elfkärleby.

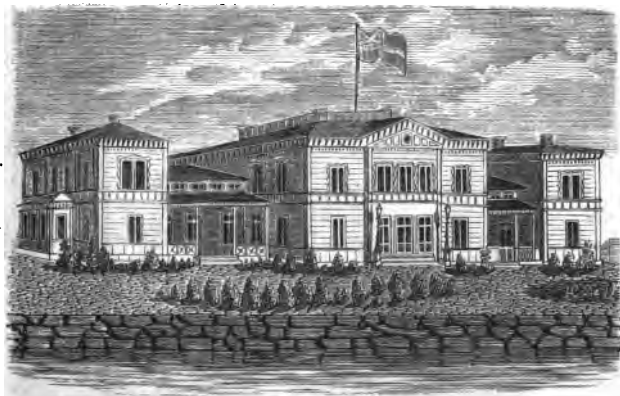
expanse, and after passing several smelting-works and saw-mills, we are at Gefle, about 100 miles from Stockholm.

Gefle, the largest town in Sweden, north of Stockholm, is the seat of the governor of the province. Has a very large shipping, and is carrying on quite an extensive trade with the interior. The town is now fast recovering from the calamities of the violent conflagration which in the summer of 1869, consumed the greatest part of it. *Stadshotellet* (A. Bergström,

landlord) is justly recommended to the traveller for prompt attention and moderate charges. Two express trains leave daily for *Falun*, and the trip is made including stoppages, in precisely 4 hours. The stations on the road are *Lund*, *Bäck*, *Margrethill* and *Sandviken*, near which latter the large foundries and iron-works of *Forsbackå*, *Högbo* and *Sandviken* are situated.

The Bessemer mode of producing steel, is here carried on to a great extent.

The next stations are *Kungsgård* and *Storvik*, which latter place will soon be connected with the



Gefle railway station.

Upsala-Krylbo-railway. After passing the other stations of *Robertsholm*, *Born* and *Korsnäs*, we arrive at the depot at **Falun**.

Hotels: *Falu hotel* and *Dala hotel*.

Route IV. The express train leaves Upsala daily in the afternoon, and after passing over a bridge, 300 feet long, across the Fyris river, continues to the westward, past the stations of *Wänge*, *Åland*, *Wittinge* and *Heby*, in the neighbourhood of which latter are located the newly constructed iron-, copper- and nickel-works of *Molnebo*, owned by a company of

German capitalists; arrives in 3 hours and a half at the town of Sala.

Sala is remarkable for its silver mines, which have been worked with different success for more than 500 years; they are well worth inspection and permission is readily obtained. The produce of the mines in former days, was very considerable, but it has gradually decreased; at present it is estimated to be, about 3,500 to 4,000 pounds avoirdupois annually.

From *Sala* the railway continues via *Broddbo*, *Rosshyttan* and *Brovallen* alongside the *Dalfelt* to *Krylbo*

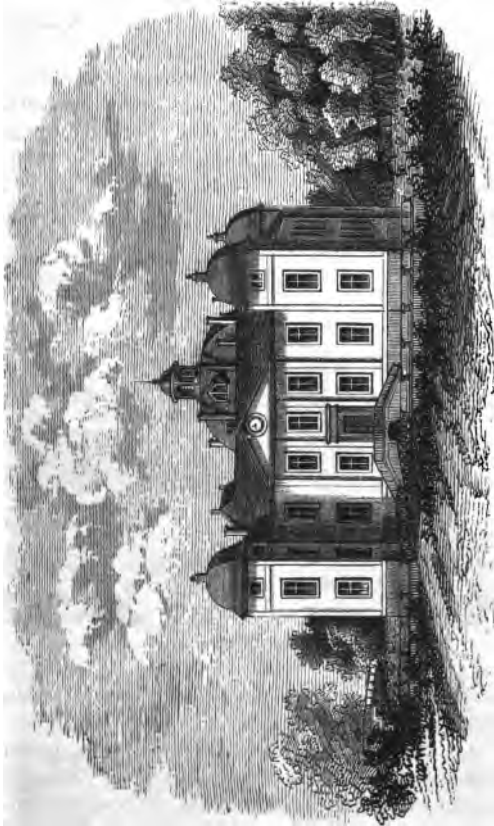


Steamhammer at Sandviken (pag. 141).

where it terminates at present, but is under construction to *Storvik* on the *Dala* line, and expected to be ready in 1876.

Lodgings can here be obtained, and the journey continued by stage, to the old mining town *Hedemora* situated 13 miles to the west and thence by post-horses to *Strand*, or via *Säter* to *Stora Ornäs*, at lake *Runn*, on which there are daily steamboat communications with *Falun*, from both places.

Route V. Steamers leave Riddarholm quay daily and in about 7 hours arrive at Strömsholm, where the canal of the same name commences.



Strömsholm (pag. 144).

The picturesqueness of scenery, is not inferior to that of the Gotha canal, and is justly considered the pleasantest route to Dalecarlia. The canal was commenced a century ago, and is now daily traversed

by hundreds of freight-boats, and since 1860, steamers run its entire length, about 65 miles to *Smedjebacken*.

The first of its 25 locks is met with at *Ströms-holm* royal manor, whose former castle was built by Gustavus Vasa, and bequeathed to his queen dowager *Catharina Stenbock*, who died here in 1621, surviving her husband 61 years; the present castle, by Tessin senior, was built for *Hedvig Eleonora*, spouse of Charles X, who during the minority of her son, afterwards Charles XI, held her court here. The place has



Hallstahammar.

an hotel, with a good restaurant, several mercantile houses, telegraph-station etc.

At *Westerqvarn*, there are two locks, and one at *Prestforsen*, where the paper-mills of *Sörstafors* are situated. Through a long canal we pass by the rapids at *Sörqvarn* at which we find the factories of *Hallstahammar* and *Trångfors*.

Passengers have ample time here to enjoy the beautiful scenery of the adjacent country, as the steamer has to mount 8 locks, with an elevation

LAKE SILJAN
and its environs.



in all of 130 feet. At *Skansen* a good Inn is to be found, where you may rest a while after your wanderings.

The steamer now goes alternately through lakes and canals all the way up to *Smedjebacken*, passing numerous iron-works and factories, of which we will mention: *Älsätra*, *Surahammar*, *Ramnäs*, *Seglingsberg*, *Engelsberg* (with railroad to *Krylbo*), *Westanfors*, *Uddnäs*, *Fagersta*, besides many others, and finally at the upper end of lake *Barken* (340 feet elevation) reaches *Smedjebacken*; where horses and coaches, can be had to *Ornäs* (route IV).



Skansen.

Route VI. Steamers leave *Riddarholm* daily for *Köping*, and arrive thither in about 6 hours. Here we take the *Köping-Örebro-railway* to *Frövi* station, which we reach via *Arboga*, *Fellingsbro* and *Ullersäter* in about 2 hours.

At *Frövi* we change carriages, and get a ticket at the office of the *Swedish Central railway* (*Frövi-Ludvika-banan*). The first station we arrive at, is *Wedevåg*, near the iron-factory of the same name, and the *Väings* peat-diggings; the next station is *Linde* or

Stockholm.

Lindesberg, old mining town, 1,300 inhabitants, beautifully situated on the shores of the lake. Travellers who can stay here over the day, will be amply repaid for their delay, by the exquisite scenery all around, especially from the hills eastward of the town. Steamers run on the lake *Rossvälen* to the silver- and galena-mines of *Guldsmedshyttan*.

The second station from Linde is *Storå*; in the vicinity lies, besides the before mentioned *Guldsmedshyttan*, the *Stripa* lead-mines and shot-factory, together with many others, of which we will mention *Håkansbo* copper-mine, and the very extensive ironworks of *Granhult*, *Ramsberg* and *Gammelbo*. Passing *Vasselhyttan* and *Rällså* stations, and the extensive iron- and steelworks of *Bångbro* recently constructed, we stop at *Nya Kopparberget*, being the centre of one of the richest mining districts, abounding in iron, copper, lead and zink, studded over everywhere with factories and quarries; the many rivers and cataracts, furnishing the never ceasing water for running the machinery.

A branch railway is under construction, to connect this station with the *Cloten works* situated a few miles off, to the westward. Further *Stålldalen* (where another railway is under construction, purporting to connect these rich mining regions with *Gothenburg* by a more direct route than hitherto). We pass *Stållberget*, and *Hörk* stations, and at *Grängesberget* come to another immense mining tract; in every way equal to that of *Nya Kopparberget*.

After leaving *Gonäs*, the road follows the southern shore of lake *Wessman*, until we reach the terminus of the Swedish central railway at *Ludvika* 55 miles from *Frövi*.

From here, the before mentioned railway to *Gothenburg* will soon be carried up to *Falun*. Steamers run on lake *Wessman* as far as *Grangärde*, from whence there is a road to *Ornäs*; but it is more advisable at present not to go by that steamer. Travellers proceed by *Barken* railroad, which connects *Ludvika* with *Smedjebacken*, and then follow route IV, to lake *Runn*.

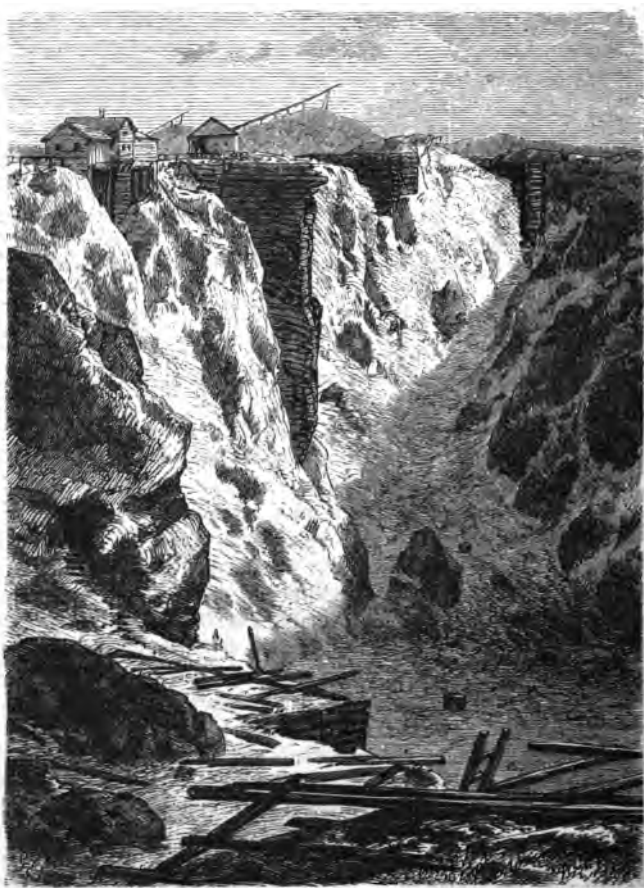
Falun

the oldest mining town in Sweden, numbers about 6,000 inh., and is the residence of the governor of Dalarne. The town presents a rather gloomy appearance, owing to the smoke from the copper-works, which calcinates the edifices and destroys vegetation in their vicinity. One of the two churches here, the *Kopparbergskyrkan*, whose roof is copper-covered, presents a curious aspect from the verdigris adhering to it. The climate is nevertheless exceedingly healthy, and pestilential deceases are unknown in the annals of the province, the longevity of the people is also very remarkable. The town has suffered much from inundations and fires, but since the occurrence of the last one in 1847, a more regular plan has been followed in its reconstruction.

The Falu coppermine. Among the thousands of travellers who yearly visit Falun, only a very small number omit descending the mine. We proceed now therefore to the *office* opposite the *Grufstugan*, and there change our dresses for more suitable ones, and get provided with torches and a guide*). The first 300 feet, the descent is made by wooden stairs, but afterwards chiefly by perpendicularly hanging iron-ladders. The number of shafts is very considerable, the deepest ones about 1,200 feet, and the mountain is much honeycombed by tunnels and inclines. Ventilation is excellent, and the hoisting and pumping machinery is driven by water power. Almost everywhere are to be seen framed and glazed, the names of the many royal visitors who have descended the mine. At the depth of 700 feet, is found a large excavation named the *Audience hall* (*rådsalen*) whither Gustavus III descended. Accidents to the mine and miners are now a days of rare occurrence, in compa-

*) A gratuity of from 3 to 5 kronor is generally paid to the guide, and also each shot ordered to be fired off in the mine, is paid for separately.

ri-son to what they were in former days, when the produce of the mine was very great, but the engineering, and mode of working, was unpardonably careless.



Falu Coppermine.

During the reign of queen *Christina* the mine yielded yearly as much as 80,000 cwt pure copper, but

its present product is reduced to about 12 à 15,000 cwt annually, and it stands now only as the second or third of the Swedish coppermines as to productiveness. Some gold and silver are also found in the mine, but the yield of sulphur, and copperas are still very large, and second in quantity to none in Sweden.

During the reign of Charles XI in 1687 the mine fell in, and then formed the great sink, named "Stöten" a yawning pit of 300 feet in depth, and 1,200 by 660 in width. The mine filled with water and lay unworked for a long time afterwards.

The oldest record of the working of the mine, still preserved, was given by king *Magnus II* in 1347, but by antiquarians it is believed to have been worked as early as 2,000 years ago.

The Grufstugan is a small museum, and contains beside its many historical curiosas, a good collection of minerals, and a scientific library.

The historical events of the kingdom of Sweden, stand often in close connection with those of the Dalecarlians. In the beginning of the 15th century, during the tyrannical reign of Albrecht of Meelenburg, successor to queen Margaretha, there lived at the foot of "Kopparberget" a man named Engelbrecht, whose patriotic heart and sense of justice, could no longer endure the many cruelties, practised upon his unhappy countrymen, by the foreign governors appointed by the king. The call on his neighbours to free their country, vibrated in true hearts, and soon a voluntary army surrounded his banner; everywhere he conquered, and before long found himself at the head of an army, sufficient to clear the whole country. He did not stop until he reached Copenhagen, then the capital of united Scandinavia, where he laid the complaints of his plundered country, before the king. Being betrayed by the unfaithful king's promises, he raised the Dalecarlians once more, and then dethroned king Albrecht, broke connection with Denmark, and placed Charles VIII Knutson on the throne of Sweden. The

followers of Engelbrecht urged him to ascend the throne himself, but he firmly refused, preferring his rural home in Dalarne. His wishes were in this respect however sadly defeated. On his way home, he stopped one night at a small island near Örebro, where he was cruelly murdered while asleep, by a villanous scamp, who, although the arm of Justice did not reach him, soon afterwards went and hanged himself in remorse. The statue of Engelbrecht stands in front of the newly erected townhall, in Örebro.



Ornäs.

In Dalarne also, *Gustavus Vasa* in 1521, when wandering about as an exile, found true friends and faithful followers. Near *Rankhyttan* on the southern shore of lake Runn still stands the barn, in which he in the disguise of a day-labourer, stood threshing corn; and many are the places, famed by tradition, where he found refuge on his wanderings.

At **Ornäs** (steamer from *Strand* or *Falun*) may be seen the farmhouse, in which the fugitive was saved by the mistress of the house (mother Barbro)

and the room upstairs, and bed where he slept. The old man tempted by the reward offered by the Danes rose in the dead of night, locked the house, and



Rättvik (pag. 154).



Mora (pag. 154).

went to inform against his guest. Mrs Barbro suspecting something wrong about her husband, assisted Gustavus to escape by the window. The house is



Churchgoers at Leksand (pag. 154).

preserved intact, at the expence of the government, and constitutes in itself a small museum. (A gratuity of 50 öre is generally given to the keeper.)

From Ornäs the highway leads past the church of *Thorsång* (which ought to be inspected) and in



Leksand church at Siljan (pag. 154).

crossing the Dalelf at the *Nyckelby* sawmill, the road goes past the church of *Stora Tuna* to the inn of *Busk-åker*, where horses can be had to *Brednäs* at *Insjön*, and then by steamer on the lake *Siljan*.

A shorter and more direct route from Falun to Siljan, is via *Smedsbo*, and *Helgbo* post stations to *Brednäs*.

At *Falu* and *Dala hotels* in Falun, convenient carriages and good "guides" can be hired at moderate charges for the entire trip to Siljan and back.

From *Brednäs* the steamboat makes daily trips, through the *Insjön*, and the entire length of lake *Siljan*, up to *Mora* and *Orsa*, touching at the well populated parishes of *Leksand*, *Rättvik*, *Mora* and *Orsa*. The few days required to make this excursion will never be regretted by the traveller, since in few places can there be more to charm his eye or excite his interest; the beauty and variety of scenery, the picturesque dresses and old-fashioned manners of the inhabitants, the local traditions and historical events, that are often recalled, afford many sources of entertainment and reflection.

The traveller should pass a Sunday at midsummer, at one of the above mentioned parish churches, for instance that of *Leksand*, and see the peasants in their bright dresses, crossing the lake, in their large old-fashioned boats, and gathering together from all parts to attend divine service; this is a sight never to be forgotten.

From Stockholm to Haparanda.

If the sight of the *midnight-sun* should be one of the objects of the travellers visit to this part of the world, the journey from here, to within the *arctic circle* at *Avasaxa*, and back (about 1,300 e. miles) can

easily and comfortably be made in less than a fortnight, without any trouble or hardship whatever.

As far south as *Torneå*, if the weather be favorable, the sun can be seen all through the midsummer-night, but the surest and most convenient place is 40 e. miles up the *Torneå* river, on the high table-land at *Avasaza*, where the visitor will find the sun above the horizon all the time, from the 21st to the 26th of June.

Places should be engaged on any of the numerous steamers leaving *Stockholm* for the *Gulf of Bothnia* about the middle of June, but if it happens that you should be somewhere in the interior of the northern part of Sweden, about that time, we will here below, give a statement of all the ports the steamers touch, on their way up and down the coast.

The steamer after leaving *Stockholm* arrives in about 12 hours time at *Gefle* (see pag. 140), being the first port on our way north. This as well as the following towns and stopping places, have all very extensive shipping, and trade in timber and minerals, iron-ore, and manufactured steel and Iron.

Söderhamn (6,200 inh.) is the next port reached, 5 hours from *Gefle*, and 14 hours direct from *Stockholm*. Several large sawmills in the neighbourhood such as: *Bergvik*, *Sandarne*, *Marma*, and others.

Has a short railway to lake *Bergviken*.

Hudiksvall (3,700 inh.) is reached in another four hours run; but direct from *Stockholm* in 16 hours. Amongst sawmills we will mention: *Häggviken*, *Stookå* and *Forså*, and *Iggesund*, *Ströms*, *Moviken* and *Gnarps*, iron and steel foundries, with blast furnaces. Railway to lake *Dellen*.

Sundsvall (7,500 inh.) 5 hours from the latter place, and 20 hours direct from *Stockholm*, is next to *Gefle* the most important trading place in Norrland, has a splendid harbour, and is yearly visited by hundreds of ships of all nations.

"I saw, saw by saw, wherever I saw", as a tourist wrote seeing 18 steam-sawmills in the surroundings,

and between which, swift little passenger-steamers and tug-boats are busily running.

By rail, lake-steamers, and stage coaches, **Drontheim** (*Thronthjem*) in *Norway* is conveniently reached from here, via *Östersund* and *Levanger*.

River-steamers make daily trips on the *Indals-elf* touching at: *Svartvik*, *Skönvik*, *Galtström*, *Ortvik*, *Sund*, *Wifsta*, *Alafors*, *Fjäl*, and so on.

Hernösand (4,600 inh.) 3 hours from *Sundsvall* and 24 hours direct from *Stockholm*. Has daily steamboat communication with *Sollefteå*, on the highly picturesque *Ängerman-elf*, and yearly visited by hundreds of foreigners, who can have here ample employments for their *rods* and *guns*.

Ornsköldsвик (500 inh.) is the next port, reached in 6 hours from *Hernösand*, and 30 hours direct from *Stockholm*. Surrounded by saw mills, paper-pulp factories, and ore smelting furnaces; and either entering or passing by the harbour of *Nordmaling*, we in six hours more reach:

Umeå (2,600 inh.) handsomely situated on the north side of *Ume river*, but on account of the shallowness of the river, the steamer stops at *Djupvik*, from whence passengers are ferried up to the town.

On our way north, we now enter or pass the tradingports of *Holmsund*, *Ratan*, *Sikeå*, *Kallviken*, and *Skellefteå* with *Ursvik* harbour and in about 10 hours arrive at:

Piteå (2,000 inh.) situated on the *Pite river*.

Among the articles of export from this, and the still more northerly situated towns; furs from *Lapland* form a considerable part.

Luleå (2,500 inh.) sixty e. miles further north is a busy little place, and is the seat of the governor of *Norrbottnen*. At some distance from the coast, up the *Lule river*, are located the *ironmines of the New Gellivara company limited*, which by purchase have become English property.

A route much frequented by tourists, wishing to see something of the nomadic life of the *Laplanders* and their *Reindeer*, is to disembark at *Luleå* and by small steamers on the *Lule elf* go, to *Kåbäcken* and



Laplanders.

Storbacka, and then by stage 24 e. miles to *Jockmock*, where boat and men can be hired to *Quickjock*. The lakes up here, during the summer months abound with waterfowls.

North-east of *Luleå* past the ports of *Råneå* and *Neder-Calix*, after a run of 4 hours, we reach the last station on this route; the *Salmis* harbour, outpost for **Haparanda**, 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ sw. miles north of Stockholm and across the river 2 e. miles from the *Russian* frontier, has about 1,000 inhabitants, and a lively trade in the products of the forest.

Haparanda is reached in, from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 days time dependent upon the number of ports entered on the way, but every steamer has its decided route, and by their time-tables, found at the hotel, or at the ticket office, the tourist can take his choice of steamer. First class ticket to Haparanda 40 kr., but with return ticket if taken at Stockholm 60 kr. Meals served *à la carte* at fixed moderate prices.

Avasaxa is 40 e. miles north of *Haparanda* and 680 feet above the level of the sea, can easily be reached in a day by road from Haparanda, where *vehicles* and *guides* can be hired for the trip.

A good *inn* is found at *Avasaxa*, where meals and lodging can be had, but a *Lunch-basket* with some provision would not be amiss, as it often happens, that a crowd of from 1,000 to 1,500 visitors, from all parts of the world, meet here about this time, and provisions may run short.

There is plenty of game for those who are fond of sport, such as *Ptarmigans*, *Hares* and *Foxes* in the mountain-passes, as well as plenty of *Salmon* in the rivers.

The *Russian* frontier can not be entered without a passport.

Haparanda is also reached from *Hammerfest* in *Norway*, via *Alten* and *Kautokeino*, in about one week.

As English and American vice counsuls, are found in almost every port and town, all along the coast of the Baltic, tourists can always depend on courteous and valuable information, as to their intended trips into the interior. Hunting excursions should never be undertaken, without a sure guide.

Hotels in the interior.

- Alingsås*: Stadshotellet (C. Sandberg).
Arboga: O. Olsson.
Arvika: Hotel Kristiania and Gästgifvargården.
Eksjö: Nya Stadshuset (Alfred Pettersson).
Eskilstuna: Nya Hotellet (C. R. Alexanderson).
Falköping: Charles Jouvin, and Jernvägshotellet (Chr. Giesler).
Falun: Falu hotel and Dala hotel.
Gefle: Stadshotellet (Axel Bergström).
Göteborg: Göta källare, Barks hotel, and Hotel Carl XV.
Haparanda: J. W. Hertzman.
Hedemora: Gästgifvargården.
Helsingborg: Hotel Mollberg, and Hotel Öresund.
Hernösand: Hotel Norrland.
Herrijunga: N. S. Kjellgren.
Hjo: Jernvägshotellet (Anna Larsson).
Hudiksvall: P. G. Molén.
Höganäs: O Simmerdahl.
Jockmock: E. J. Renman.
Jönköping: Stora hotellet (F. G. Nilsson).
Kalmar: H. Witt.
Karlshamn: Stadshuset (O. Ohlsson).
Karlskrona: Frimurarehus-källaren (G. Pettersson).
Karlstad: Stadshotellet, and Hotel Kristiania.
Kongsviuger (Norway): Jernbanehotellet.
Kristiania (Norway): Grand Hotel, Victoria, du Nord, d'Angleterre, Scandinave.
Kristianstad: Stadshuset (A. Barthels).
Kristinehamn: Herrman Peterson.
Köping: C. J. Sjöberg.
Landskrona: E. A. Ericsson.
Lindesberg: J. A. Andersson.
Linköping: Fru Lindeberg.
Luleå: N. Öhman.
Lund: Stadshuset, and Hotel Krakau.
Malmö: Kramers hotel, Hotel Svea and Hotel Gustaf Adolf.
Mariestad: F. P. Lydriksson.
Marstrand: Fru Möller.
Mjölby: Gästgifvaregården.
Mora: Fru E. Blomberg.
Motala: Motala hotel.
Nora: Johan Johanson.

- Norrköping*: Stora hotellet, and Hotel Bellevue.
Nyköping: Assemblée-källaren (Ax. Andersson).
Nässjö: Jernvägshotellet (M. A. Laurin).
Oscarshamn: Societetshuset, and Nya Hotellet.
Piteå: E. M. Lundström.
Quickjock: M. T. Berlin.
Sala: E. Lundberg.
Skara: E. G. Lundén.
Sköfde: Stadshotellet (L. Wellander).
Smedjebacken: Fru Ev. Carleberg.
Sollefteå: J. O. Bergman.
Strengnäs: A. P. Creutz.
Strömstad: C. von Gegerfelt.
Sundsvall: Stadshotellet (Rob. Kahn).
Säffjö: Fru Carlsson.
Söderhamn: G. W. Andersson.
Södertelje: Stadskällaren.
Trollhättan: B. F. Hellström.
Töreboda: Fru Michal.
Umeå: Fru J. Fernlund.
Upsala: Stadshotellet (N. P. Svanfeldt), and Jernvägshotellet (Joh. Dahlström).
Uddevalla: Mamsell C. Brun, and fru C. Andersson.
Vadstena: Hotel Wadstena (mamsell A. Lundström), and Hotel Bellevue (O. E. Borggren).
Vestervik: Hotel de Ville.
Vesterås: Hotel Krak, and Hotel Vesterås.
Vexjö: Hotellet, and Carl A. Widman.
Visby: Stadshotellet, and Smedmans hotel.
Ystad: Hotel du Sud (O. T. Lindgren), and Hotel du Nord (J. Jönsson).
Örebro: Örebro hotel (G. A. Bruzelli), and Björkegrens hotel.
Örnsköldsvik: Maria Hedberg.
Östersund: Eric Jönsson.
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Vocabulary.

There are no mute letters in the Swedish language.

A, sounds always like *a* in «father», allvar (earnest). arbete (work).

B, C, D, E, G, P, T, V, W, like *e* in «education».

F, L, M, N, S, X, Ä, like *e* in «men».

H, K, Å, like *o* in «go».

I, like *i* in «India».

O, when ending, and alone, like *oo* in «school».

O, when followed by two consonants, like *o* in «hole».

Q, like *q* in «queen».

R, «*r* in «err».

U, (never «dj» but like *u* in «rule».

Y sounds like *u* in french.

Ö sounds like the french *eu* in «feu».

Kn are both sounded, like *kn* in «acknowledge», ex. knif (knife), knyta (to tie).

Lf are both sounded, like *lf* in «Shelf», ex. kalf (calf) tolf (twelve).

Single *f* at the end of a syllable is pronounced as *v*, ex. golf. floor.

One, en, ett.

Two, två.

Three, tre.

Four, fyra.

Five, fem.

Six, sex.

Seven, sju.

Eight, åtta.

Nine, nio.

Ten, tio.

Eleven, elfta.

Twelve, tolf.

Thirteen, tretton.

Fourteen, fjorton.

Fifteen, femton.

Sixteen, sexton.

Seventeen, sjuutton.

Eighteen, aderton.

Nineteen, nitton.

Twenty, tjugo.

Twenty-one, tjugoen.

Twenty-two, tjugotvå.

Thirty, tretti.

Forty, fyrti.

Fifty, femti.

Hundred, hundra.

Thousand, tusen.

1875, adertonhundrasjuttifem.

The first, den första.

«*second*», «*andra*».

«*third*», «*tredje*».

«*fourth*», «*fjerde*».

«*fifth*», «*femte*».

«*sixth*», «*sjätte*».

«*seventh*», «*sjunde*».

«*eighth*», «*åttonde*».

«*ninth*», «*nionde*».

«*tenth*», «*tionde*».

«*eleventh*», «*elfte*».

«*twelfth*», «*tolfte*».

«*thirteenth*», «*den trettonde*».

«*twentieth*», «*tjugonde*».

«*thirtieth*», «*trettionde*».

«*hundredth*», «*hundrade*».

A whole, en hel.

«*half*», «*half*».

«*quarter*», «*fjerdedel*».

«*an eighth*», «*åttandedel*».

A dozen, ett dussin.

«*score*», «*tjog*».

Sunday, Söndag.

Monday, Måndag.

Tuesday, Tisdag.

Wednesday, Onsdag.
Thursday, Thursdag.
Friday, Fredag.
Saturday, Lördag.
Holyday, helgedag.
Weekday, söckendag.
January, Januari.
February, Februari.
March, Mars.
April, April.
May, Maj.
June, Juni.
July, Juli.
August, Augusti.
September, September.
October, Oktober.
November, November.
December, December.
A year, ett år.
" month, en månad.
" week, " vecka.
" day, " dag.
The 24 hours, ett dygn.
An hour, en timma.
Half an hour, en halftimma.
A quarter, en quart (kvart).
" minute, " minut.
" second, " sekund.
Six o'clock, klockan sex.
Seven " " sju.
Daybreak, dagning.
Morning, morgon.
Forenoon (a. m.), förmiddag (f. m.)
Noon, middag
Afternoon (p. m.), eftermiddag
(e. m.).
Evening, afton
Midnight, midnatt.
Sunrise, soluppgång.
To day, i dag.
" morrow, i morgon.
The day after to morrow, öf-
vermorgon.
Yesterday, i går.
The day before yesterday, i
förrgår.
This year, i år.

Last year, förra året (i fjol).
Next year, nästa år.
The body, kroppen.
" head, hufvudet.
" face, ansigtet.
" nose, näsan.
" ears, öronen.
" eyes, ögonen.
" chin, hakan.
" hair, håret.
" beard, skägget.
" neck, halsen.
" shoulders, axlarna.
" chest, bröstet.
" stomach, magen.
" arms, armarne.
" elbow, armbågen.
" hand, handen.
" hands, händerna.
" fingers, fingrarne.
" fist, knytnäffen.
" legs, benen.
" knee, knäet.
" shin, smalbenet.
" foot, foten.
" feet, fötterna.
" heel, hälen.
" toes, tårna.
" nails, naglarna.
Landlord, värd.
lin, värdshus.
Man, man, karl.
Nobleman, adelsman
Gentleman, herre.
Waiter, kypare.
Farmer, jordbrukare.
Pesant, bonde.
A hunter, en jägare.
" fisherman, " fiskare.
" guide, " vägvisare.
" driver, " kusk.
" youth, " yngling.
" boy, " gosse.
" child, ett barn.
" woman, en qvinna (kvinna).
" married woman, en gift "
" Mrs, en fru.

Miss, fröken (mamsell).

A girl, en flicka.

" servant girl, en tjänstflicka (piga).

" cook (f), en köksa.

Chambermaid, jungfru.

Brother, broder.

Sister, syster.

Old, gammal.

Young, ung.

Beautiful, skön.

Pretty, vacker.

Ugly, ful (long).

Drunk, full (short).

Sober, nykter.

Castle, borg, slott.

Palace, palats, slott.

Estate, herregård.

House, hus.

Church, kyrka.

City, Town, stor stad, stad.

Village, by.

Square, torg.

Street, gata.

Horse (s), häst (ar).

Carriage (s), vagn (ar).

Hay, hö.

Oats, hafra.

Straw, halm.

Stable, stall.

Reins, tömmar.

Ride, åka.

Drive, köra.

On horseback, rida.

Saddle, sadel.

Boat, båt.

Sail, segel.

Stear, styra.

Row, ro.

Oars, åror.

Innkeeper, värd.

Room, rum.

Dining-room, matsal.

Breakfast, frukost.

Dinner, middag.

Supper, qvällsvard.

Tea, thé.

Coffee, kaffe.

Lunch, mellanfrukost.

Hot, varm.

Cold, kall.

Table, bord.

Chair, stol.

Sofa, soffa.

Table cloth, bordduk.

Table napkin, serviette.

Towel, handduk.

Washstand, tvättställning.

Basin, tvättfat.

Soap, tvål.

Wash, tvätta.

Bed (s), säng (ar).

Counterpane, quilt, täcke.

Sheets, lakan.

Pillowcase, örongåttssvar.

Mattress, madrass.

Lamp, lampa.

Candles, ljus.

Candlestick, ljusstake.

Clean, ren.

Dirty, oren.

Used, begagnad.

Hard, hård.

Soft, mjuk.

Damp, fuktig.

Dry, torr.

Wet, våt.

Rain, regn.

Hail, hagel.

Snow, snö.

Thunder, åska.

Sunshine, solsken.

Cloudy, mulet.

Fine weather, vackert väder.

Fire, eld.

Matches, tändstickor.

Clothes, kläder.

Coat, rock.

Greatcoat, öfverrock.

Trousers, byxor.

Waistcoat, vest.

Necktie, halsduk.

Hat, hatt.

Cap, mössa.

Boots, stöflar.
Shoes, skor.
Ladies boots, kängor.
Stockings, strumpor.
Socks, halfstrumpor.
Garters, strumpeband.
Shirt, skjorta.
Collar (s), krage (r).
Gloves, handskar.
India rubber, karutscha.
Gutta-percha, gutta-perka.
Umbrella, paraply.
Parasol, parasol.
Cane, stick, käpp.
Travelling rug, resfält.
Cloak, kappa.
Trunk, koffert.
Carpet bag, nattsäck.
Hatbox, hattfodral.
Colors, färger.
White, hvit.
Black, svart.
Yellow, gul.
Brown, brun.
Blue, blå.
Green, grön.
Red, röd.
Grey, grå.
Purple, gredelin.
Pink, ljusröd.
Dark (er), mörk (are).
Light (er), ljus (are).
Knives, knifvar.
Forks, gafflar.
Spoon (s), sked (ar).
Teaspoon, thesked.
Plate, tallrick.
Dish, fat.
Sugar, socker.
Crushed sugar, strösocker.
Salt, salt.
Pepper, peppar.
Vinegar, ätticka.
Mustard, senap.
Ginger, ingefära.
Salad oil, matolja.
Nutmeg, muskott.

Mace, muskottblomma.
Cloves, kryddnejlikor.
Horse radish, peppärrot.
Pickles, pickels.
English sauce, engelsk sås.
Gravy, sås.
Soup, soppa.
(Broth) soup, buljong.
Fish, fisk.
Perch, abborre. *Bream*, braxen.
Pike, gädda. *Roach*, mört.
Salmon, lax.
Flounder, flundra.
Cod, cabelljon.
Herring, sill.
Eel, ål.
Oysters, ostron.
Lobster, hummer.
Prawns, kräftor. *Shrimps*, räkor.
Meat, kött.
Pork, fläsk.
Roasted joint, stek.
Roastbeef, oxstek.
 " *veal*, kalfstek.
 " *mutton*, fårstek.
 " *lamb*, lammstek.
 " *pork*, stekt fläsk.
Ham, skinka.
Spare ribs, refbensspjel.
Chops, kotletter.
Collops, kallops.
Game, vildt.
Partridge, rapphöns.
Woodcock, morkulla.
Snipe, beckasin.
Grouse, tjäder.
Blackcock, orre.
Hazel-hen, hjerpe.
Ptarmigan, ripa.
Hare, hare.
Rabbit, kanin.
Raendeer, ren.
Birds, foglar.
Poultry, hönsfogel.
Turkey, kalkon.
Goose, gås. *Geese*, gäss.
Duck, and.

Hen, höna.
Chicken, kyckling.
Vegetables, grönsaker.
Potatoes, potatis.
Carrots, morötter.
Turnips, kålrötter.
Peas, ärtor.
Spinach, spenat.
Cauliflower, blomkål.
Beans, bönor.
French beans, turska bönor.
Cabbage, kål.
Asparagus, sparris.
Artichokes, ärtskockor.
Brussel-sprouts, brysselkål.
Onions, lök.
Cucumbers, gurkor.
Radishes, rädisor.
Pudding, pudding.
Dessert, desert.
Icecream, glace.
Fruits, frukt.
Orange, apelsin.
Pine apple, ananas.
Apples, äpplen.
Pears, päron.
Plums, plommon.
Peaches, persikor.
Prunes, sviskon.
Apricots, aprikoser.
Raisins, russin.
Almonds, mandel.
Figs, fikon.
Nuts, nötter.
Chestnuts, castanier.
Melons, meloner.
Lemons, citroner.
Grapes, vindruvvor.
Cherries, körsbär.
Gooseberries, krusbär.
Wild strawberries, smultron.
Strawberries, jordgubbar.
Raspberries, hallon.
Cranberries, lingon.
Bread & butter, smör och bröd
 (smörgås).

Whisky & brandy, brännvin och
 cognac.
Sandwich (es), smörgås (ar).
Cheese, ost.
Wine, vin.
Claret, rött vin.
Port & sherry, portvin o. sherry.
Milk & cream, mjölk och grädde.
Sour milk, filbunke.
Ale & porter, öl och porter.
Soda-water, sodavatten.
Bottle, butelj, jug, tillbringare.
Glass, glas.
Tumbler, dricksglas.
Sweet liquors, likörer.
To eat, äta.
To drink, dricka.
Appetite, hunger, aptit, hunger.
Thirsty, törstig.
Sleepy, sömnig.
Satisfied, belåten.
Early, bittida.
Late, sent.
Daylight, dager.
Animals, djur.
Bear, björn.
Wolf, varg.
Fox, räf.
Deer, hjort.
Bull, ox, tjur, oxe.
Cow, ko.
Calf, kalf.
Goat, get.
Sheep, får.
Swine, svin. *Pig*, gris.
Dog, hund.
Cat, mouse, katt, råtta.
Squirrel, ekorre.
Crow, kråka.
Raven, korp.
Magpie, skata.
Eagle,örn.
Hawk, hök.
Dove, duva.
Sparrow, sparf.
Singing-bird, sångfågel.

Forest, skog.
Hill, höjd, backe.
Meadow, äng.
Plowed (tilled) field, åker.
Sea, lake, haf, sjö, insjö.
River, flod.
Rivulet, bäck.
Cataract, waterfall, vattenfall.
Mountain, berg.
Pass, dalgång.
Fir, oak, tall ek.
Pine, gran.
Birch, björk.
Lime, lind.
Sycamore, lönn.
Elm, alm.
Beech, bok.
Ash, ask.
Juniper, ehn.
Willow, pil.
Underwood, småskog.
Gun, bössa.
Guncase, bössfodral.
Powder, krut.
Shot, ball, hagel, kula.

Caps, knallhattar.
Ramrod, laddstake.
Wadding, förladdning.
Gunstrap, bösserem.
Pistol, pistol.
Fishingrod, metaspö.
Fishingline, fiskref.
Net, hook, nät, krok.
Fishingplace, fiskställe.
Hunting-ground, jagtmark.
To hunt, att jaga.
 " shoot, " skjuta.
 " fish, " fiska.
 " bathe, " bada.
 " swim, " simma.
 " run, " springa.
Go on, fortsätt.
Stop, stanna.
Come back, återvänd.
Down to, ned till.
Forwards, framåt.
Right, left, höger, venster.
In the wood, i skogen.
On the water, på sjön.

Short sentences.

Good morning.
 Do you speak English?
 " " " German?
 " " " French?
 Do you understand me?
 I understand, but cannot speak
 it.
 I understand a little.
 How do you do?
 How are you?
 I want a ticket.
 What does it cost?
 Where are you going (to)?

God morgon.
 Talar ni engelska?
 " " tyska?
 " " franska?
 Förstår ni mig?
 Jag förstår, men kan inte tala
 det.
 Jag förstår något.
 Hur står det till?
 Hur mår ni?
 Jag vill ha en biljett.
 Hvad kostar det?
 Hvart skall ni gå?

I am going to ...
 How far is it?
 How many miles is it?
 What is the difference?
 A Swedish mile is a little more
 than 6 English.
 I must be there on ...
 Is there no other way?
 Is that shorter?
 I think not.
 Do you think it is dangerous?
 Not at all, but difficult.
 When do we arrive?
 Towards the evening.
 Are there good lodgings?
 How much have you got?
 What do I owe?
 It is cold here.
 It is not warm enough.
 I am much pleased.
 I do not like it.
 Can you change a sovereign?
 What do you give for it?
 Eighteen sw. crowns is the value.
 What do you give for a 5 £ note?
 It is worth ninety sw. crowns.
 I will give you 89 only.
 You can have it.
 Why dont you give more?
 I cant get more for it myself.
 Make haste.
 Give me some ink.
 Paper, and pens.
 Let me write.
 I want to look at ...
 Have you any ...
 Yes — no!
 Where does this road go to?
 To the right — left.
 When does the steamer go?
 I will settle my bill.
 How soon does the train leave?
 We go by rail.
 What time does it take?
 Twentyfour hours.
 When do we dine?
 Can we get supper there?

Jag reser till ...
 Hur långt är det?
 Hur många mil är det?
 Hvad är skillnaden?
 En svensk mil är något öfver
 6 engelska.
 Jag måste vara der på ...
 Fins der ingen annan väg?
 Är den kortare?
 Jag tror inte det.
 Tror ni det är farligt.
 Alldeles inte, men besvärligt.
 När komma vi fram?
 Fram på qvällen.
 Fins der godt nattqvarter?
 Hur mycket har ni fått?
 Hvad är jag skyldig?
 Här är kallt.
 Det är inte varmt nog!
 Jag är mycket belåten.
 Jag tycker ej om det.
 Kan ni växla ett pund?
 Hvad betalar ni för det?
 Det är värdt 18 kronor.
 Hvad ger ni för en 5-pund-sedel?
 Den är värd nittio kronor.
 Jag vill endast gifva åttio.
 Ni kan få den för det.
 Hvarför ger ni ej mera?
 Jag kan ej sjelf få mera.
 Skynda på.
 Låt mig få bläck.
 Papper och pennor.
 Låt mig skrifva.
 Jag önskar se på ...
 Har ni några ...
 Ja — nej!
 Hvart leder denna vägen?
 Till höger — venster.
 När går ångbåten?
 Jag vill betala min räkning.
 Hur snart går tåget?
 Vi gå med jernbanan.
 Hur lång tid tar det?
 Ett dygn.
 När äta vi middag?
 Kan vi få qvällsvard der?

Within an hour.
 Let me have some coffee.
 A glass of milk.
 I don't want any milk.
 We want something to eat.
 Soon — immediately.
 Immediately, directly.
 As soon as possible.
 I will not wait long.
 Is it not ready yet?
 How long shall I have to wait?
 Is it ready now?
 Give me a spoon.
 Two soft-boiled eggs.
 An underdone beefsteak.
 I want mine well done.
 Can we have good beds?
 No damp sheets.
 Open the windows.
 Take my things upstairs.
 Bring me some water.
 Can I have a bath?
 A tub of cold water.
 Call us at seven o'clock.
 Have you a saddle horse?
 I am going there on horseback.
 Do you know the way?
 Please tell me the way.
 What time is it?
 Have we time for it?
 You must make haste.
 Can I have a guide?
 Let me have an interpreter.
 I want a commissioner.
 Is it far to the post-office?
 Is there any letter for . . . ?
 Have you any stamps?
 What is the postage?
 Can you change?
 I have no small change.
 Let me have a cab.
 What is the fare?
 Drive me to the steamer.
 Can I get a ticket on board?
 What does a cabin cost?
 One with two beds.
 Can I have a return ticket?

Inom en timme.
 Låt mig få kaffe.
 Ett glas mjölk.
 Jag vill inte ha mjölk.
 Vi önska något att äta.
 Snart — genast.
 Straxt.
 Så snart som möjligt.
 Jag vill ej vänta länge.
 Är det ännu ej färdigt?
 Hur länge skall jag vänta?
 Är det färdigt nu?
 Gif mig en sked.
 Två löskokta ägg.
 En lös stekt bifstek.
 Jag vill ha min väl stekt.
 Kunnna vi få goda sängar?
 Inga fuktiga lakan.
 Öppna fönstren.
 Bär upp mina saker.
 Skaffa mig litet vatten.
 Kan jag få ett bad?
 En balja kallt vatten.
 Väck oss klockan sju.
 Har ni en ridhäst?
 Jag ämnar rida dit.
 Känner ni vägen?
 Var god visa mig vägen.
 Hur mycket är klockan?
 Är tiden tillräcklig för det?
 Ni måste skynda er.
 Kan jag få en vägvisare?
 Skaffa mig en tolk.
 Jag behöfver en kommissionär.
 Är det långt till posthuset?
 Fins något bref för . . . ?
 Har ni några brefmärken?
 Hvad kostar frankeringen?
 Kan ni växla?
 Jag har inga småpengar.
 Skaffa mig en droska.
 Hvad kostar åkningen?
 Kör till ångbåten.
 Kan jag få biljett ombord.
 Hvad kostar en hyttplats?
 En med två sängar.
 Kan jag få retur-biljett?

How much for my man servant?
When do we arrive at ...?
What do you call that, in
Swedish?

What is the name of that light-
house?

Is the wind southerly?

It is northerly.

A fine western breeze.

The steamer rolls heavily.

Inside the bay, is smooth water.

Is this a beacon?

Yes! from here to the bony
yonder is half a mile.

How far is it from the entrance
to the quay?

Five miles and a half.

How long do we stop here?

We leave in the evening.

Shall we have a rough sea?

No! the sea is calm.

I am sea-sick.

Is there no remedy for it.

Scarcely any.

Take something warm.

The fog is rising.

What sail is that, captain?

That's the pilot, sir.

Are we at our journeys' end?

Yes! we shall drop anchor in
the inner harbour.

Thank you very much for your
good company.

Good-bye, gentlemen.

Farewell!

Hur mycket för min betjent?
När komma vi fram till ...?
Hur heter det på svenska?

Hvad heter den fyrbåken?

Är vinden sydlig?

Han är från nord.

En god vestlig vind.

Ångbåten rullar svårt.

Inne på viken är lugnt.

Är detta ett sjömärke?

Ja! härifrån till bojen derborta
är en half mil.

Hur långt är det från inloppet
till hamnbryggan?

Fem och en half mil.

Hur länge stanna vi här?

Vi afgå i afton.

Få vi svårt väder.

Nej! hafvet är lugnt.

Jag är sjösjuk.

Fins ej något medel deremot?

Knappast.

Förtär något varmt.

Dimman lyfter sig.

Hvad är det för en segelbåt,
kapten?

Det är lotsen, herre.

Äro vi vid resans slut?

Ja! vi kasta ankaret på inre
hamnen.

Tackar eder mycket för godt
sällskap.

Adjö, mina herrar!

Färväl!

Daily Express-trains during the Summer.

Stockholm to Malmö.

Sw. miles.	Stations.	Departure.		Prices.		Connections.
		Stops here. Min.	p. m. 6,21	1 Cl.	2 Cl.	
	Leave Stockholm .	a. m. 6,36				
3,5	" Södertelje. .	7,46	3	2,80	2,10	
6,1	" Gnesta . . .	8,33	7	4,90	3,70	
9,0	" Sparreholm .	9,16	1	7,30	5,50	
10,4	" Flen	9,38	2	8,40	6,30	Nyköping-Eskilstuna R. W.
12,6	" Cathrineholm	10,26	18*)	10,10	7,60	Gothenburg-Christiania R. W.
17,1	" Norrköping .	11,44	9	13,70	10,35	Finspong R. W.
	" Norsholm . .	p. m. 12,23	3	15,35	11,50	Crosses Gotha canal.
19,1	" Linköping . .	1,6	8	17,20	12,90	
21,4	" Mjölby . . .	2,1	7	19,60	14,70	Motala-Hallsberg R. W.
24,4	" Boxholm . .	2,29	2	20,90	15,70	
30,5	" Aneby	3,47	5	24,50	18,40	
32,7	" Näsjö	4,46	25*)	26,20	19,70	Oscarshamn-Jönköping R. W.
35,4	" Safsjö	5,28	3	28,40	21,30	
40,8	" Alfveta . . .	6,54	10	32,70	24,50	Vexjö-Kalmar-Karlskrona R. W.
42,1	" Vieslanda . .	7,13	1	33,70	25,35	Carlshamn R. W.
45,2	" Elmhult . . .	8,1	5	36,20	27,20	
50,0	" Hesselholm .	9,14	7	40,10	30,10	Christianstad R. W.
54,6	" Eslöv	10,27	6	43,70	32,85	Helsingborg-Ystad R. W.
56,2	" Lund	10,56	5	45,00	33,80	
57,7	Arrive at Malmö .	11,17		46,20	34,70	

*) Meals. — Obs. Smaller stations and stopping places are left out.

Malmö to Stockholm.

Sw. miles.	Stations.	Departure.		Prices.		Connections.
		Stops here. Min.	p. m.	1 Cl.	2 Cl.	
	Leave Malmö . . .	a. m.	2,15			
1,5	" Lund	6,5	2,43	1,20	0,90	
3,1	" Eslöv	6,32	3,19	2,40	1,80	Helsingborg-Ystad R. W.
7,7	" Helsingborg . . .	7,7	4,35	6,10	4,60	Christianstad R. W.
12,5	" Elmhult	8,22	5,50	10,00	7,50	
15,6	" Västlanda . . .	9,36	6,36	12,40	9,30	Carlshamn R. W.
16,9	" Alfveta	10,20	7,3	13,50	10,10	Wexjö-Carlskrona-Calmar R. W.
		10,52				
22,3	" Sjöfö	p. m.	8,23	17,80	13,30	
25,0	" Nässjö	12,12	9,22	20,00	15,00	Oscarshamn-Jönköping R. W.
27,2	" Aneby	1,3	10,1	21,75	16,30	Gothenburg-Örebro-Christiana.
31,7	" Borholm	1,42	11,12	25,30	19,00	
33,3	" Mjölby	2,52	11,44	26,60	19,90	Motala-Hallsberg R. W.
		3,39	a. m.			
36,3	" Linköping	4,30	12,35	29,00	21,75	
38,6	" Norsholm	5,5	1,10	30,80	23,10	Crosses Gotha canal.
40,6	" Norrköping . . .	5,44	1,50	32,40	24,30	
45,1	" Cathrineholm . .	7,2	3,2	36,00	27,00	
47,3	" Flen	7,34	3,34	37,80	28,30	Eskilstuna-Nyköping R. W.
51,6	" Gnesta	9,01	4,44	41,25	30,90	
54,4	" Södertälje . . .	9,46	5,26	43,40	32,50	
57,7	Arrive at Stockholm	10,48	6,30	46,20	34,70	

*) Meals.

Stockholm to Gothenburg.

Sw. miles.	Stations.	Departure.			Prices.		Connections.	
		a. m.	Stops here. Min.	p. m.	Stops here. Min.	1 Cl.	2 Cl.	
	Leave Stockholm . .	6,36		7,36				
6,1	" Gnesta . . .	8,33	7	9,38	16')	4,90	3,70	
12,6	" Cathrineholm	10,27	19')	11,21	7	10,10	7,60	Norrköping-Malmö R. W.
17,4	" Pålåsöda . .	11,36	2	a. m. 12,27	1	14,00	10,50	Finspong R. W.
18,7	" Hallsberg . .	noon.	7	12,51	7	15,00	11,30	Örebro-Köping R. W.
21,5	" Laxå . . .	12,51	12	1,37	7	17,30	13,00	Carlstad-Christiania R. W.
25,7	" Töreboda . .	2,2	7	2,42	7	20,60	15,50	Crosses Gotha canal.
26,8	" Möholm . .	2,21	3	2,59	2	21,50	16,10	Mariestad R. W.
29,3	" Sköfde . . .	3,6	4	3,35	2	23,50	17,60	
30,8	" Stenstorp . .	3,31	3	3,57	2	24,70	18,50	Hjo-Skara R. W.
32,1	" Fahlköping . .	4,12	22')	4,30	15')	25,70	19,35	Jönköping-Malmö R. W.
35,3	" Herrljunga . .	5,6	6	5,23	6	28,30	21,20	Venersborg-Trollhättan R. W.
38,6	" Alingsås . .	6,1	4	6,17	4	30,90	23,20	
42,8	Arrive at Gothenburg	7,22		7,35		34,30	25,70	

*) Meals.

Gothenburg to Stockholm.

Sw. miles.	Stations.	Departure.		Prices.		Connections.
		Stops here. Min.	p. m. a. m.	1 Cl.	2 Cl.	
4,2	Leave Gothenburg .					
	" Alingsås . .	10,00	8,25			
		11,29	9,58	3,30	2,50	
7,5	" Herrljunga .	p. m. 12,28		6,00	4,50	Venersborg-Uddevalla R. W.
10,7	" Falköping .	1,37	a. m. 12,19	8,50	6,40	Jönköping-Malmö R. W.
12,0	" Stenstorp . .	1,57	12,38	9,60	7,20	Hjo-Skara R. W.
13,5	" Skövde . .	2,21	1,00	10,80	8,10	
16,0	" Moholm . .	2,59	1,36	12,80	9,60	Mariestad R. W.
17,1	" Töreboda . .	3,20	1,58	13,60	10,25	Götha canal.
21,3	" Laxå . . .	4,35	3,6	17,00	12,75	Carlstad-Christiania R. W.
24,1	" Hallsberg . .	5,28	3,52	19,25	14,40	Örebro-Motala R. W.
25,4	" Pålseboda . .	5,48	4,11			Finspong R. W.
30,2	" Cathrineholm	7,2	5,23			Norrköping-Malmö R. W.
36,7	" Gnesta . . .	9,1	7,5			
42,8	Arrive at Stockholm	10,48	8,53			

*) Meals.

Stockholm—Christiania R. W.

Sw. miles.	Stations.	Departure.		Prices.	
		a. m.	Stops here. Min.	1 Cl.	2 Cl.
	Leave Stockholm	6,36			
	“ Gnesta	8,33	7	4,90	3,70
12,6	“ Cathrineholm	10,27	19	10,10	7,60
17,4	“ Pålsholm ¹⁾	11,36	2	14,00	10,50
18,7	“ Hallsberg ²⁾	12,00	7	15,00	11,80
		p. m.			
21,5	“ Laxå ³⁾	12,51	12	17,80	13,00
25,0	“ Karlskoga ⁴⁾	1,45	2	20,10	15,10
27,1	“ Christinehamn	2,25	8	21,70	16,30
30,9	“ Karlstad	3,41	18	24,80	18,60
37,2	“ Arvika ⁵⁾	5,22	5	29,80	22,40
40,4	“ Charlottenberg	6,20	10	32,40	24,30
	“ Kongsvinger (Norw.)	7,34		35,60	26,70
	Arrive at Christiania “	10,40		43,00	32,20
		a. m.			
	Leave Christiania	6,5			
	“ Kongsvinger	9,28	8	7,40	5,50
	“ Charlottenberg	11,5	27	10,60	7,90
	“ Arvika ⁵⁾	12,00	5	13,20	9,80
		p. m.			
	“ Karlstad ⁶⁾	1,56	20	18,20	13,60
	“ Christinehamn	2,59	8	21,30	15,90
	“ Karlskoga ⁷⁾	3,34	2	22,90	17,10
	“ Laxå ⁸⁾	4,35	10	25,70	18,80
	“ Hallsberg ⁹⁾	5,23	7	28,00	20,90
	“ Cathrineholm ¹⁰⁾ . .	7,2	10	32,90	24,60
	“ Gnesta	9,1	20	38,10	28,50
	Arrive at Stockholm . .	10,48		43,00	32,20

¹⁾ Finspong R. W. ²⁾ Motala-Örebro R. W. ³⁾ Gothenburg R. W. ⁴⁾ Nora-Ervalla R. W. ⁵⁾ Seffle canal. ⁶⁾ Steamer to Venersborg. ⁷⁾ Nora-Ervalla R. W. ⁸⁾ Gothenburg-Malmö R. W. ⁹⁾ Örebro-Motala R. W. ¹⁰⁾ Norrköping R. W.

The time in these lists is always Railway-time = Gothenburgs meridian.

Stockholm—Upsala R. W.

S. miles.		a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	Fare.
	Leave Stockholm	7,51 ^{*)}	9,16	2,36 ^{*)}	7,41 ^{*)}	1 Cl. 2 Cl.
6,2	Arrive at Upsala	10,16	11,8	5,9	10,00	
			p. m.			
	Leave Upsala . .	6,56 ^{*)}	4,4	4,36 ^{*)}	7,36 ^{*)}	
6,2	Arr. at Stockholm	9,11	5,46	7,26	10,00	4,65 3,10

^{*)} Slow. train = reduced fare.

Upsala—Sala—Krylbo R. W.

S. miles.		a. m.	p. m.	Fare.	
	Leave Upsala	11,23	5,19 [*])	1 Cl.	2 Cl.
5,8	" Sala	1,40	8,52	4,35	2,90
8,9	Arrive at Krylbo . .	2,46	10,39	6,67	4,45
	Leave Krylbo	5,1 [*])	12,26		
3,1	" Sala	7,3	1,44	2,32	1,55
8,9	Arrive at Upsala . .	10,8	3,47	6,67	4,45

Upsala—Gefle R. W.

S. miles.		a. m.	p. m.	Fare.	
	Leave Upsala	11,37	5,30	1 Cl.	3 C.
		p. m.			
10,5	Arrive at Gefle . . .	4,30	10,35		
		a. m.	a. m.		
	Leave Gefle	5,9	10,39		
			p. m.		
10,5	Arrive at Upsala . .	10,24	3,50	8,50	4,25

Gefle—Falun R. W.

S. miles.		a. m.	noon.	p. m.	Fare.	
	Leave Gefle	8,00	12,00	5,20	1 Cl.	2 Cl.
8,6	Arrive at Falun . . .	11,50	3,50	9,15		
			p. m.			
	Leave Falun	6,00	12,10	4,10		
8,6	Arrive at Gefle . . .	9,55	3,55	8,5	5,10	4,25

Köping—Frövi—Ludvika R. W.

S. miles.		a. m.	p. m.	Fare 2 Cl.	
	Leave Köping	6,0	3,25		
4,2	" Frövi	9,30	5,35	2,40	
6,0	" Linde	10,28	6,25	3,40	
9,3	" (arr:) Kopparberg .	12,9 [*]	8,10	5,35	
13,3	Arrive at Ludvika . .		10,12	7,70	
			a. m.		
	Leave Ludvika	4,00	10,55		
			p. m.		
4,0	" Kopparberg	6,12	1,59	2,30	
7,3	" Linde	7,47	3,46	4,25	
9,1	" Frövi	8,50	5,20	5,30	
13,3	Arrive at Köping . .	10,10	7,40	7,70	

^{*}) Slow. train = reduced fare.

Köping—Arboga—Örebro R. W.

S. miles.		a. m.	p. m.	Fare.	
	Leave Köping . . .	6,00	3,25	1 Cl. 2 Cl.	
1,5	" Arboga . . .	6,58	3,58	1,10	0,90
6,7	Arrive at Örebro . .	10,7	5,43	4,75	3,85
	Leave Örebro . . .	7,56	3,32		
5,2	" Arboga . . .	9,41	6,54	3,75	3,5
6,7	Arrive at Köping . .	10,10	7,40	4,75	3,85

Örebro—Hallsberg R. W.

S. miles.		a. m.		p. m.	night.	Fare.
	Leave Örebro 9,00*)	11,00	2,00*)	7,30*)	12,00	1 Cl.
2,3	Arr: at Hallsb.	10,3	11,39	3,4	8,25	12,35 1,80
	Leave Hallsb.	12,53	6,21*)	12,2*)	3,30*)	p. m. 2 Cl.
2,3	Arr: at Örebro	1,28	7,15	12,55	4,34	5,25 1,30
					6,4	

Hallsberg—Motala—Mjölby R. W.

S. miles.		a. m.	p. m.	Fare.	
	Leave Hallsberg . .	7,30	3,20	1 Cl. 3 Cl.	
6,5	" Motala . . .	10,50	6,35	5,10	2,55
9,0	Arrive at Mjölby . .	11,59	7,48	7,20	3,60
	Leave Mjölby . . .	6,35	3,40		
2,5	" Motala . . .	7,33	4,48	2,10	1,05
9,0	Arr: at Hallsberg .	9,58	8,7	7,20	3,60

Nässjö—Falköping R. W.

S. miles.		p. m.	p. m.	Fare.	
	Leave Nässjö . . .	1,8	9,18	1 Cl. 2 Cl.	
4,0	" Jönköping . .	2,19	10,29	3,20	2,40
10,6	Arr: at Falköping .	4,3	12,9	8,40	6,30
	Leave Falköping . .	a. m. 12,30	1,36		
6,6	" Jönköping . .	2,17	3,30	5,25	3,90
10,6	Arrive at Nässjö . .	3,25	4,39	8,40	6,30

Herrljunga—Venersborg—Uddevalla.

S. miles.		a. m.	p. m.	Fare. 2 Cl.	
	Leave Herrljunga . .	5,35	5,30		
6,1	" Venersborg . .	8,52	8,47	3,65	
8,7	Arrive at Uddevalla .	10,5	10,00	5,20	
	Leave Uddevalla . .	5,35	12,1		
2,6	" Venersborg . .	7,3	1,28	1,55	
8,7	Arrive at Herrljunga .	10,5	4,30	5,20	

*) Slow. train = reduced fare.

Nässjö—Oscarshamn R. W.

Sw. miles.		a. m.	Fare.
	Leave Nässjö	6,50	
2,0	" Eksjö	8,25	
7,8	" Hultsfred	11,25	
		p. m.	
13,9	Arrive at Oscarshamn .	2,37	
		a. m.	
	Leave Oscarshamn . . .	7,40	
	" Hultsfred	11,20	
		p. m.	
	" Eksjö	3,10	
	Arrive at Nässjö	4,5	

Ystad—Eslöf—Helsingborg R. W.

S. miles.		a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	Fare. 1 Cl.
	Leave Ystad	5,5	11,15	3,35	
			p. m.		
7,1	" Eslöf	8,26	3,45	7,32	4,26
11,1	Arr: at Helsingborg	10,40	6,38	9,35	7,1
	Leave Helsingborg	5,25	12,40	3,50	
4,0	" Eslöf	8,37	3,33	7,20	
11,1	Arrive at Ystad	11,57	6,54	10,5	

Obs. These above computed timetables are reliable only for the summer of 1875. For any possible change, in time of departure, we advise the traveller to provide himself with a copy of "Sveriges Kommunikationer", issued weekly. Price 10 öre. The winter toures commences in November and the summer toures in May, each year.

Index.

(Places marked *, are illustrated.)

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Advertisers list. Index 1
 American Consul 18
 " Embassy 18
 Asylums 74, 75, 76, 97
 Avasaxa 158</p> <p>Banks 15, 43
 Baths 16
 Bellevue park 92
 *Bellman 83, 94
 *Bohus fort 131
 *Borensult 120
 Botanical garden 110</p> <p>Churches:
 Adolph Fredrik 77
 Baptist 80
 Bethlehem 79
 Blasieholm 47
 *English 18, 136
 French 42
 German 42
 *Hebrew 64
 *Ladugårdsland 62
 *Leksand 153
 *Riddarholm 36
 *Roman catholic 66
 Royal chapel 23
 *St. Catharine 82
 St. Clara 69
 * " James 65
 * " Maria 83
 * " Nicholas 33
 *Skeppsholm 59
 *Solna 82
 *Ulricsdal 90
 *Upsala 106</p> <p>Cafés:
 *Berns 13
 *Blanch's 13</p> | <p> *Grand Hotel 8
 Kung Karl 10
 Rydberg 9
 *Strömparterr 14
 Carlberg 85
 *Castelholm 60
 *Cemetary 87
 Charles XV's gate 92
 *Christineberg 76
 Circus 95
 Coin-table 1
 *Colleges 66, 67, 71,
 75, 78, 109
 Customhouse 43</p> <p>*Dalarne 147
 Dannemora 139
 *Deerpark 91, 92
 Docks 95
 Droskas 16
 *Drottningholm 99</p> <p>Electric telegraph 16
 *Elfcarleby 140
 Engelbrecht 149
 Engelsberg 145
 English Consul 17, 158
 " Embassy 17
 Factories 83, 76, 86,
 145, 146
 Falun 147
 *Falun Coppermine 148
 *Fountain 64
 Fiskartorpet 91
 Frövi-Ludvika R-y 145</p> | <p>*Gefle 140, 155
 *Gotha canal 114
 *Gothenburg 132
 Baths 134
 *Churches 135, 136
 Hotels 138
 Museum 134
 Post & Telegraph 134
 Restaurants 134
 *Statues 134
 *Theatres 137
 *Gottenvik 116
 *Gripsholm 100
 Grängesberget 146</p> <p>Haga 88
 *Hallstahammar 144
 Hammers villa 93
 " museum 80
 Haparanda 154, 158
 *Hasselbacken 93
 Hedemora 142
 Hernösand 156
 Hotels:
 Grand 8, 46
 Rydberg 8
 Kung Karl 10
 " " annex 10
 Germania 10
 Suede 10
 " in the interior 159
 *Hospitals 71, 72, 74
 Hudiksvall 155
 *Hörningsholm 116
 *Kings' cave 129
 Kongelf 131
 Kopparberget 146
 Köping 145</p> |
|---|---|---|

- *Lappland 157
 *Leckö castle 125
 *Leksand 154
 *Libraries 31, 100
 Lindesberg 125
 Livery stables 16
 Luleå 156

 *Manilla 97
 *Marieberg 75
 *Masons F. M. 47, 76
 *Mem 118
 Merchants club 47
 " exchange 35
 Mint 72
 Mission 76
 Military schools 75, 85
 *Molins fountain 64
 Money Brokers 15
 *Mora 151
 *Mosebacke 81
 Museums:
 Ethnographic 76
 Hammers 80
 *National 48
 *Science 77

 *Norrbro 44
 *Norsholm 119

 *Obelisk 35
 Observatory-astron. 91
 *Ornäs 150
 Oxelösund 117

 Painting galleries 48,
 55, 66
 *Parliamentshouse 39
 Piteå 156

 *Platens grave 121
 *Post-offices 15, 69
 *Prisons 42, 85

 *Railway station 68
 *Rankhyttan 90, 150
 Restaurants 11, 70, 93,
 95
 *Riddarhuset 40
 *Rosendal 97
 Rosersberg 105
 *Royal palace, the, 19
 Russian Embassy 18
 *Rättvik 151

 Statues:
 *Bellman 94, 95
 *Berzelius 13
 *Birger Jarl 88
 *Charles XII 46
 " XIII 65
 " XIV 81
 C. Linnæus 110
 *Gust. Adolphus 134
 " III 35
 " Vasa 41, 110
 *Wrestlers 58
 Sala 142
 Shipswarfs 83, 84
 *Siljan (lake) 153
 *Skansen 145
 *Skeppsholm 59
 *Skokloster 103
 *Sluices 81, 130
 Smedjebacken 144
 Sollefteå 156
 St. Brigitta 120
 Steamers 43, 83
 *Steamforges 142
 *Stegeborg 117
 Strömsborg 70

 *Strömsholm 144
 Sundsvall 155
 *Svedenborg, E. 83, 84
 Sw. Centr. railway 145
 Söderhamn 155
 *Söderköping 119
 Södertelje 115

 *Technological insti-
 tution 79
 *Theatres 18, 45, 48
 Time-tables 170—177
 Tour to Dalarne 138
 " Haparanda 154
 Toures in the environs
 85, 91
 *Townhall 41
 *Trollhättan 127
 Trondhjem 156
 *Töreboda 124

 Ugglevika spring 92
 *Ulricsdal 88
 Umeå 156
 University 109
 *Upsala 102, 105, 111

 Vadstena 122
 Vocabulary 161—169

 *Waxholm 111
 Wenern 125
 *Wenersborg 126
 Wettern 122
 *Wreta cloister 119
 Ångerman-elf 156
 Örnsköldsvik 156

The Traveller's Guide Advertiser.

Index to the Advertisements.

Album of Stockholm, 44 views	30.	Hotel Rydberg	3.
Arfvidson, G., Money-Broker	13.	Huldborg, Fr., Bookseller and Stationary	17.
Ballin, J., Tailor	29.	Illustrated works	34.
Bath-Institution, Hygienic .	21.	Julius, August, Dealer in con- serves	29.
Belmonte, J., Money-Broker	13.	Kæding, F., Tailor to the king	28.
Bergström, P. N., Furrier .	22.	Lindholm, August, Money- Exchange	35.
Berna Salon, Café musicale .	12.	Looström & Co, Booksellers	36.
Blanch's Café	9.	Maison de Paris	29.
Engelska Skrädderi-Etablis- sementet	27.	Map, Travellers, of Sweden	31.
Forsell & Co, D., Furriers	23.	Möller, Th., Money-Broker .	15.
Fritze, C. E., Bookseller . .	16.	People, the Swedish, Illu- strated work	32, 33.
Grand Hotel	2.	Rörstrand, Earthenware-ma- nufactory	26.
Guilletmot & Weylandt, Ban- kers	14.	Scandinavian Ethnographic museum	20.
Gustafsberg' Porcelain factory	25.	Strömparterren	8.
Hammer, Chr., Jeweller . . .	18.	Wallin, M. F., Gun, Powder & Ammunition	24.
Hammers Museum	19.		
Hasselbacken	10, 11.		
Hotel Germania	7.		
Hotel Kung Karl	4, 5.		
Hotel Kung Karls Annex . .	6.		

Classified index.

Bankers, 14.	Illustrated works, 30, 32, 33, 34.
Bath, 21.	Jeweller, 18.
Booksellers, 16, 17, 36.	Map of Sweden, 31.
Cafés, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.	Money-Brokers, 13, 35.
Conserves and Groceries, 29.	Museums, 19, 20.
Furriers, 22, 23.	Porcelain-factories, 25, 26.
Hotels, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.	Restaurants, 7, 10, 11.
Hunting and fishing utensils, 24.	Tailors, 27, 28, 29.

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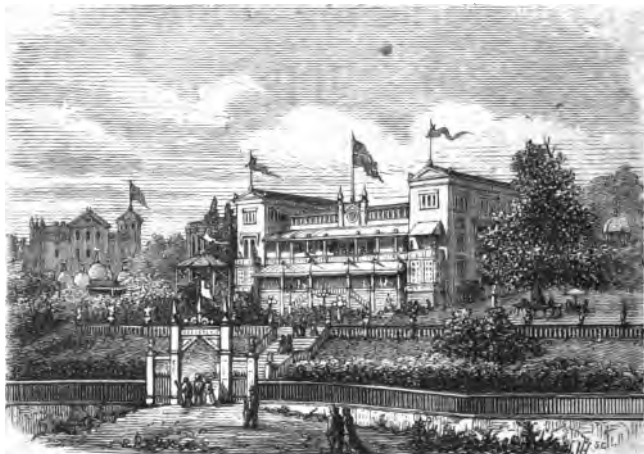


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